The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Yen Tells How *He* Would Save China

China Attacks Russian Problem Both at Nanking and Moscow

When Will Powers Move to Save Their Trade Position in China?

Militarizing the "Model" Province of Shansi

By Yen Ching-yueh

The First Mongolian Conference at the National Capital

By C. Y. W. Meng

The "Hard-Boiled" Mr. Donovan of Bellingham, Washington; Some Recent Moves on Exterritoriality; Far Eastern Amenities at the Tokyo Meet; Independence for the Philippines; A Specialist in the "Making" of Good Money; The Eastern and Northern Harbor Projects, by Thomas Ming-heng Chao; A Japanese Criticism of China's "Harem" System, by Tetsuichiro Hikida; Daughters of China's Revolution, by Edgar Snow; In the Field of National Reconstruction; Some Suggestions for a New Term for "Mex;" Foochow and Amoy Suffer from Japanese Opium Traffickers.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1930 VOLUME 52, NUMBER 14

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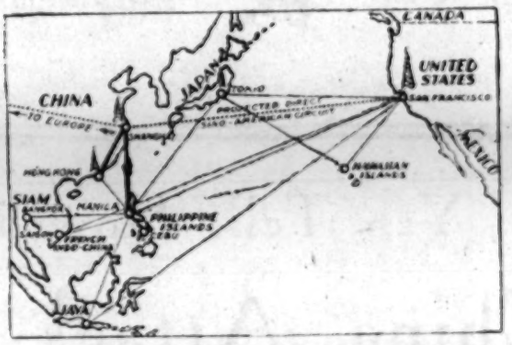

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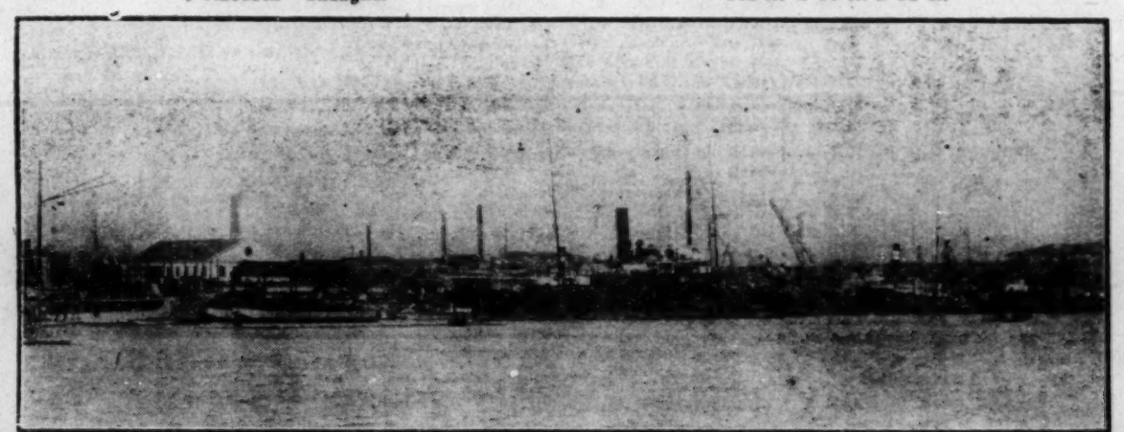

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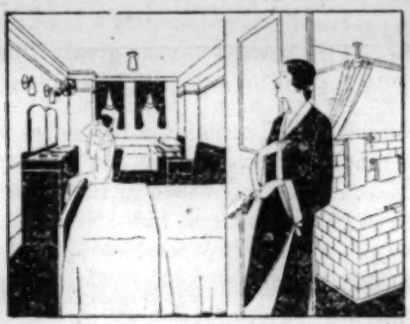

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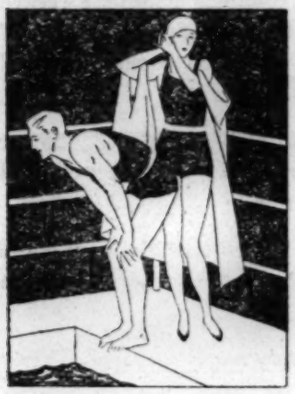

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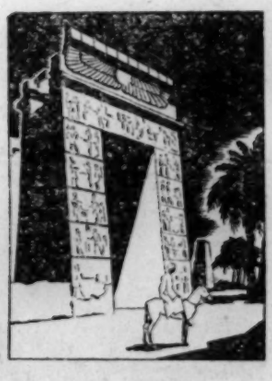

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J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
H. L. FELTON, Business Manager
JOHN L. SCHENG, Advertising Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

GEO. W. MISSEMER C. Y. W. MENG
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peiping) SAMUEL H. CHENG (S'hai)
EVA CHANG (Nanking) P. T. CHEN, B. Y. LEE
STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) C. T. LIANG

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NOTICE

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
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WHEN WILL POWERS SAVE THEIR TRADE POSITION IN CHINA?

DR. C. C. WU, Chinese Minister to Washington on May 15 delivered an address to the American public over a nation-wide radio broadcasting hook-up in which he made a strong plea for a continuance of patience and forbearance on the part of the American people toward China in the present crisis. He declared that the present disturbances in China are similar to those experienced by other new republics but expressed the belief that recovery would be quicker than had been the experience in other new republics because things move faster in the present age. He suggested that the "deep-rooted friendship between America and China is due to similar fundamental ideas, similar senses of humor and similar attitudes of patience and forbearance." Dr. Wu shared the program with Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur.

On May 25 the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is headed by Senator Borah, reported favorably on the so-called Pittman resolution, authorizing the expenditure of G. $20,000 for an intensive study of the causes of the decline of American exports to China and including all Chinese trade relations. The *United Press* report, referring to the foregoing resolution, stated that the Senatorial Committee desired to be in a position to offer a remedy for the present situation, possibly including modifications in the Sino-American Commercial Treaty. It was stated that the resolution is likely to pass the present session of Congress and will receive the signature of President Hoover.

The fact that the resolution bears the name of Senator Pittman, champion of American silver mining interests, leads to the belief that the United States may attempt some action to improve the present China exchange situation for that constitutes the chief, although not entire, cause of the present stoppage of China's foreign trade. On Monday of this week silver reached the low level of one Chinese dollar being worth only thirty cents in American gold and Chinese bankers forecasted still lower levels. While it is difficult to imagine silver, a once precious metal, descending to such low levels, the facts speak for themselves; speak altogether too eloquently for the comfort of those interested in foreign trade, or for officials of the Chinese Government who are faced with

the problem of meeting foreign obligations as well as the financing of a civil war.

It is this situation which prompted the question at the heading of these paragraphs, "WHEN WILL THE POWERS SAVE THEIR TRADE POSITION IN CHINA?" meaning by this question that the time almost has arrived when the industrial nations of the West as well as Japan will have to take steps to "save" China in order to save their own trade. Shortly following the close of the World War it became necessary for the nations to adopt heroic methods in order to help certain European nations out of the hole—Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Italy. Vast sums of foreign capital, chiefly American gold, were poured into those countries to prevent complete economic breakdown and social and political chaos. The apostles of bolshevism and communism were standing on the boundaries in anticipation of their "day," when the financiers of America, Britain, France and other nations which had come through the war in a better condition, finally realized the danger and stepped in. Conditions in Europe steadily improved until quite recently when there was another set-back. Now it seems that China's time has come to be "saved" and while there may not be much real sympathy in high places for China, as was indicated in the American Red Cross report, there undoubtedly will be a tremendous urge to save foreign trade in China. And if something is done to save the foreign trade position in China, the results for China will also be satisfactory for it will assist the Chinese people at the same time to get on their feet, economically speaking.

It isn't necessary to review the deplorable conditions prevailing in China. A new civil war in the North is sapping the resources of the Government and its Chinese financial backers, while in the South vast sections have gone over to communism or plain banditry; truly it is difficult to determine which is communism and which is banditry or to say which is worse. The Chinese newspapers have coined a phrase "communist-bandits," to describe these depredations and wholesale massacres of innocent people, that is truly expressive. The Soviet Government and the Third International are now out in open support of the elements of anarchy and daily report in their official publications, the progress of their allies in China.

The international situation would seem to be favorable for cooperative action with China in an attempt to save the situation. If the London Arms Conference accomplished anything at all it should have paved the way for cooperative efforts on the part of the so-called "Treaty Powers," primarily interested in China's welfare —America, Japan and Britain and France, as well as one other important industrial nation, Germany. Heretofore, jealousies and suspicion have prevented such cooperative action. At the last Tariff Conference in Peking, British bankers blocked Mr. Strawn's attempt to arrange for the financial rehabilitation of China because they feared they would lose their control over China's finances. Well, they have lost their control anyway, hence should now be of a mind to cooperate. And Japan, always a stumbling block to any cooperative action, now has her own troubles that are so closely allied to the economic troubles of China, that Japan should welcome any move to help the situation in China. Hiroshi Saito, who was chief of the Japanese Intelligence section at the London conference, upon his return to Tokyo last week, declared that the Conference "had created an opportunity for Japan to clear away various suspicions and misunderstandings in regard to Japanese policy in China as well as the Pacific generally." Ambassador Castle, at a recent farewell function in Tokyo expressed the belief that the London Conference "had created a spirit of mutual confidence among the three greatest naval Powers," and referring specifically to Japanese-American relations expressed the hope that much had been accomplished in removing the suspicion which previously had existed regarding their policies in respect to China.

FAR EASTERN "AMENITIES" AT THE TOKYO MEET

NEWS REPORTS from Tokyo referring to the Far Eastern Olympic Games, by both the British *Reuters* service and the Japanese *Rengo* service have contained some significant sidelights on this interesting competition of the athletes of China, Japan, India and the Philippines. The first report was by *Reuters* on May 22 and told of an incident that developed when the Japanese athletic authorities, upon the recommendation of the British Ambassador in Japan, took down the Indian Nationalist, red, green and white tricolor banner from the stadium. The report stated that the Indian National Flag had been flying two days alongside the national flags of Japan, China and the Philippines, before the British Ambassador "advised" the Japanese to take it down and substitute the flag of the British Indian Viceroy, which the British Ambassador informed the Japanese "was the proper emblem for India." This action of the Japanese authorities naturally aroused the ire of the Indian athletes so they refused to participate in the Games unless the British flag was taken down. The *Reuters* report alleged that the Indian athletes took this action "under pressure from local Indian *communists* in Tokyo who are strongly anti-British." This labeling by *Reuters* of the Indian nationalists in Japan as *communists*, is, of course pure rot, because if they were communists the Japanese Government would not permit them to remain in Japan for twenty-four hours. As a matter of fact the Indian Nationalists in Japan have been flying their Tricolor National Flag from their headquarters in that country since the beginning of the Indian Revolution several weeks ago. However, the Japanese did not wish to offend the delicate feelings of the British Ambassador, so they compromised by hauling down the British Indian Viceroy's flag, thus leaving only three flags flying from the stadium, the Japanese, the Chinese and the Philippine National flag. Apparently Mr. Castle, the American Ambassador to Japan was not worried at the sight of the Philippine National Flag which is flying all over the Far East, even in Manila. As for the Indian athletes participating in the Far Eastern Olympiad, they declared they preferred to march in the opening ceremony without any banner

rather than display the British emblem.

The next rift in the "amenities" at the Olympic meet had to do with the indignation of the Chinese athletes because the chairman of the Japanese National Athletic Association refused to permit the reading of a congratulatory address which had been written by Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister. Dr. Wang, it seems, is honorary president of the Far Eastern Games Committee, so he sent an address to Mr. Chiang, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo to be read at the opening ceremony. According to a report of the "incident" which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* the chairman of the Japanese National Amateur Athletic Association, for some unexplained reason, refused to permit Dr. Wang's address to be read. This immediately stirred up the Chinese athletes who held a conference and sent a delegation to call on the Japanese demanding an apology and also threatening to withdraw from the meet. This direct action apparently had the desired effect for according to a later report, the "mistake" was rectified and Dr. Wang's speech was again inserted in the official program.

Yen Hsi-shan Announces *His* Plan for Salvation of China

The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Nanking on Tuesday evening, May 27 announced that there was a lull on the Lung-Hai front following the collapse of the rebel defenses in the vicinity of Lanfang. The report stated that the Government troops are pushing forward but have not been able to establish contact with the enemy. It was declared that reports from Peiping claiming "sweeping victories" for the Northern Coalition are false and were put out apparently for the purpose of bolstering up the waning spirits of the "loosely confederated adherents in a forlorn cause."

According to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on the afternoon of Thursday, May 29, the Nationalist troops operating on the southern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway had occupied Hanchang and that the next objective was Sincheng. Also it was alleged that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang had begun to withdraw his troops from Chengchow westward. Nationalist airplanes had bombed the Yellow River bridge to the north of Chengchow, and claimed to have brought down a Northern plane in the vicinity of Kweiteh on the Lung-Hai line.

GEN. YEN HSI-SHAN, leader of the so-called "Northern Coalition" against the Central Government, on May 16 announced his political program for the solution of the country's political and economic ills, the following summary being reproduced from, Gen. Yen's official organ, the *Peiping Leader* of May 17:

1—Maintenance of law and order and suppression of bandits, so that life and property can be made safe.
2—Purification of the civil service and eradification of avarice and corruption in order to establish a clean government.
3—Lightening of taxation by abolishing all extra and oppressive taxes which might prove too much of a burden for the people.
4—Making public all financial matters. Account of receipts and expenditures of all the Government offices to be made public so as to make peculation impossible.

How Gen. Yen would put these reforms into effect over the whole country when he has not made them effective in his home province of Shansi, as is indicated in an article elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, was not stated, but the foregoing announcement of Gen. Yen's political platform was made in Gen. Yen's behalf by Dr. Tchou Ngao-hsiang, foreign affairs commissioner in Peiping shortly following Gen. Yen's second meeting with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on the Peiping-Hankow railway. There was no mention of any future participation of the Kuomintang Party in Gen. Yen's program. In reference to the establishment, of a government in the North, Gen. Yen declared that a new goverment, established on a "strictly legal basis" would come into being within a very short time.

According to newspapers from North China, the general offensive against Nanking was ordered by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang on May 10, the report stating that he had ordered four divisions to attack Hsiangyang and Fancheng in northern Hupeh, three divisions to attack Sinyangchow on the Honan-Hupeh border, five divisions to attack Yencheng on the Peiping-Hankow railway, three divisions to attack Chowchiakow in eastern Honan, five divisions to attack Hsuchowfu in northern Kiangsu at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways. The Northern commanders, Sun Tien-ying and Wan Hsuan-tsai had been ordered to attack the Central Government forces to the south of Hsuchowfu by way of Hochow and Siayi with the apparent object of cutting the Tientsin-Pukow railway in the vicinity of Pengpu in Anhwei province. The Shansi troops stationed on the Lung-Hai were to attack Hsuchowfu, while Gen. Shih Yu-shan was ordered to attack Yenchow and Tsining in western Shantung. Gen. Fu Tso-yi, who is Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's defense commissioner at Tientsin was ordered to drive southward along the northern end of the Tientsin-Pukow railway and cross the Yellow River with the object of capturing Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung.

It apparently was a direct result of these orders that serious fighting has now been in progress in Shantung and eastern Honan for several days, the initial success being on the side of the Government troops which occupied Kweiteh and Lanfeng in eastern Honan. Viewing the situation from the Northern angle as presented in the newspapers of Peiping and Tientsin, the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on May 23 stated that the battle front at that time extended from near Kweiteh on the Lung-Hai railway, through Chowchiakow in eastern Honan to near Yencheng on the Peiping-Hankow line. This report which was circulated by *Reuters* correspondent in Peiping said that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's troops had made extensive gains since the beginning of actual fighting on May 10 "but so far their successes have been achieved at the expense of doubtful troops, it being stated that very few if any regular Northwestern (Feng's) or Shansi (Yen's) troops had participated in the fighting. Marshal Yen Hsi-shan was stated to have established his headquarters at Shihchiachuang, the junction point where the narrow-guage railway running to Taiyuanfu connects with the Peiping-Hankow railway in western Hopei (Chihl) province. A new accession to Gen. Yen's camp, according to a report which appeared in the *Peiping Leader* on May 23, was Gen. Tang Shen-chih, the former

Hunanese commander who was defeated in Honan last fall by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

A further development, apparently settling the controversy which had centered about the position of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Mukden Government in the present situation, was a definite announcement on May 18 that the Manchurian leader "would stick to the policy of peace and neutrality which he had outlined at the beginning of the conflict. This statement by Marshal Chang apparently resulted from a strong attempt on the part of Gen. Sun Chuanfang, former Chihli party leader in the Lower Yangtsze Valley, to pursuade Manchuria to join in the war against the Central Government. Gen. Sun had made a trip to both Taiyuanfu and Chengchow for the purpose of interviewing Yen and Feng on the question of Mukden's participation, but apparently the effort was fruitless. In an interview circulated by the *Kuo Wen* news agency, Marshal Chang reiterated his determination "never to permit Manchuria to become involved in the whirlpool of civil war." When it was suggested that such a policy might cause Manchuria to suffer in the event of a victory by either side, Marshal Chang was quoted as declaring his intention of "looking after the interests of the people of Manchuria." The *Kuo Min* (official) news agency in a report from Mukden on May 26 stated that Marshal Chang had called a conference of all leading civil and military leaders of the Three Eastern Provinces for the purpose of "formulating uniform measures for the solution of various political and military problems now facing Manchuria."

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's official organ, the *Peiping Leader* (edited by Putnam Weale) which had apparently avoided any reference to the efforts of estranged leaders in the Kuomintang to form an opposition government in the North, on May 21, 22 and 23, published on its last page a report of various conferences held in Peiping by leaders of the various factions in an effort to get together. This report stated that all of the leaders had returned to Peiping from trips to Taiyuanfu and Chengchow, "but that differences still exist between the two wings, the so-called Western Hills or "Extreme Rights" and the Left Wing adherents. Chou Lu the spokesman of the Western Hills group declared that the terms of the old Central Executive Committee elected at the Congress in Canton had expired and this fact combined with the fact that more than 20 members of this particular group are now serving with the National Government at Nanking, disqualified it as the legitimate organ of the Kuomintang. Continuing, Mr. Chou declared that "we members of the Central Executive Committee elected at the second national Congress in Shanghai favor a revolutionary solution of the party tangle.

On May 22 the *Leader* published a further report pertaining to the meeting of representatives of all factions which had been held on the previous day. The report stated that "twice the conference was on the verge of rupture on the question of the number of members to be selected by each side to sign the proposed joint declaration on party affairs." It was stated that the Western Hills faction desired 11 members and the Left Wing 14 and that both Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang should be entitled to sign the document by reason of their participation in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek military campaign. While there appeared to be a general agreement that Yen and Feng should sign the document, there was no agreement on the number of representatives that each faction should have on the committee. Finally Tan Chen, a leader of the Western Hills faction lost his patience and declared that it was no time for wrangling over petty issues and that if Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was to be overthrown, it was imperative that party unity should be restored at once. Finally a compromise was agreed upon whereby each wing should issue a declaration saying that the Central Executive Committee elected by the second party congresses at Canton and Shanghai had been wound up so that a new start could be made. However, agreement could not be reached on the important element of the number of representatives of each faction whose names were to appear on the forthcoming manifesto. At this point a message was received from Wang Ching-wei, the Left Wing leader who is refugeeing in the British Colony of Hongkong, stating that the manifesto "should not be encumbered with the signatures of too many leaders and that the signatures should be restricted to those who had rendered distinguished service in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek campaign."

A final report pertaining to Northern Kuomintang affairs which appeared in the *Leader* on May 23 quoted Left Wing leaders as denying that a rupture had occurred, but admitting, nevertheless, that the attempt to get together had been unsuccessful. Wang Fah-chin, a representative of the Left Wing group declared that Wang Ching-wei, the Leftist leader "had never altered his stand that the Central Executive Committee elected by the second party Congress at Canton was the only representative and legal organ of the Party and that if any members of the Western Hills group should participate in a new and enlarged Central Executive committee they must do so as members of the first central executive committee and not as those of the committee elected by the second party Congress held in Shanghai. The *Min Chu Pao*, organ of the Left Wing, on May 22, published an article attacking Hsieh Chih and Chou Lu of the Western Hills faction for their "obstructionist tactics," and expressed regret that the conference had produced an unfortunate impression on the public. Chang Chih-pen, a prominent Left Wing member departed from Peiping as a protest against the attitude of the Western Hills group.

A further report regarding Northern Kuomintang politics which appeared in the *Shun Pao*, leading Chinese newspaper in Shanghai on May 26, stated that Chao Pai-lin, Chou Lu and Hsieh Shih of the Western Hills group had held a private meeting of members of their group in Peiping and had decided that Wang Ching-wei's theory of Party domination over the military was impracticable in view of the present situation and that both Yen and Feng should have full representation and a voice in the proceedings. The report in the *Shun Pao* stated that a telegram had been drafted urging Wang Ching-wei *not* to proceed to Peiping, but that this had been reconsidered and it was decided to continue to urge him to proceed to the North. Gen. Shih Yu-shan, commander of the Northern forces operating in western Shantung had wired Peiping urging the immediate formation of a supreme political organization as the only means of stabilizing the situation in the North. A telegram from Peiping which appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* on May 27

stated that the leaders of the Kuomintang factions in the North had finally decided who should sign the long-discussed Party Manifesto. The names listed in the report were, Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, Koo Meng-yu, Bei Wen-hui, Wang Fa-ching, Pei Yung-ti, Chu Tai-chin, Chen Shu-jen, Kuo Chen-tao, Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kia-yu, Huang Shao-yung, Li Tsung-jen, Hsu Chung-tse, Chang Tso-peng, Tan Chen, Chou Lu, Hsieh Shih, Fu Shi-lin and in addition a number of military leaders, including, supposedly, Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang.

A telegram from Peiping by the Japanese *Rengo* service on May 29 stated that the various Kuomintang factions and military elements in North China had finally agreed upon the membership of an "Enlarged Central Committee of the Northern Coalition" to deal with political affairs n the North. The "Enlarged Central Committee" will consist of the following,

i *Left Wing and Coalitionists*—Wang Ching-wei, Chen Kung-po, Ku Mo-yu, Pai Wen-i, Wang Fa-ching, Pai Yung-ting, Chen Shu-jen Chen Ku-fu, Chen Pi-chun, Huang Shao-hsiung, Li Tsung-jen.

Western Hills Group—Chou Lu, Tan Hsin, Chang Chi-peng, Fu Ju-lin, Hsieh Tsu, Hu Tsung-chi and Fang Chung-hsu.

Northern Military Group—Yen Hsi-shan, Lu Chung-lin, Chao Pai-lien, Hsieh Tu-pi, Shiang Shing and Chao Tai-wen.

LATEST REPORTS FROM THE FRONT

In reference to the reported advance of the defeated Kwangsi forces and the Ironsides into southern Hunan, the *Kuo Min* news agency, in a report from Canton on May 27 stated that Gen. Chen Ming-chu, chairman of the Kwangtung provincial government had returned from Suichow in northern Kwangtung and that Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the 8th Route Army had established his headquarters at Suichow for the purpose of blocking any attempt of the Ironsides or defeated Kwangsi forces to advance into Hunan or Kiangsi. The report stated that airplanes had been sent to the front and that Hunan provincial forces had repulsed the Ironsides in a batte at Yungsinhsien in southern Hunan. It was reported further that the Ironsides were poorly equipped and that little opportunity existed for them to cause difficulties with the Government forces in Hunan province.

A report from Hankow (*Kuo Min*) on May 27 stated that Gen, Ho Chen-chun, commander of the Government forces had occupied Linyinghsien in central Honan and had captured 6,000 prisoners. It was stated that the National troops are now advancing on Hsuchang and that another National army under Li Wan-heng was concentrated at Kingtsekuan in southwestern Honan in preparation for an advance on Chengchow.

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Tsinan on May 27 stated that one Shansi brigade under Fu Tso-yi had appeared at Sangtsutien, about ten miles across the Yellow River on the Tientsin-Pukow line, but had been repulsed by the Government troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu. It was stated that a large force of Shansi troops was being concentrated to the south of Tehchow on the Shantung-Hopei border, but that Gen. Han Fu-chu was in a position to prevent them from breaking through into Shantung.

A telegram from Hsuchowfu (*Kuo Min*) on May 27 stated that the Government engineering corps had completed repairs of the railway tracks on the Lung-Hai line near Lanfeng, which had delayed the advance of the Government troops; and that strong government forces were being concentrated at Niuhwang to the east of Lanfeng, preparatory for an advance on Kaifeng.

The newspaper *Sin Wan Pao* reported on May 27 that following the defeat of the Shansi troops by the Government forces along the Lung-Hai line that Feng Yu-hsiang was rushing reinforcements to that area to strengthen his position and that serious fighting had been in progress since May 24 and 25 in the vicinity of Lanfeng. A further report in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that Feng was in Loyang personally directing his troops. The same report stated that the Government troops operating on the Peiping-Hankow line had captured Linying, but a report in an opposition paper, the *Kiangnan Evening News* claimed that Feng's forces had recaptured the place, and that the Government troops were retreating. This report also claimed that Gen. Lu Chung-lin, Chief-of-Staff, of the Kuominchun (Feng's troops) had launched a strong offensive on the Lung-Hai and that Hsuchowfu and Tangshan were likely to be evacuated by the Government troops. It was claimed that Feng has 200,000 men on this front.

A *Reuter* report from Peiping on May 27 quoted an official report of the Northern Coalition dated May 26 claiming that the Northern forces were advancing on the Lung-Hai line and the Government troops retreating after serious fighting.

Reports from Peiping by the Japanese *Rengo* service on May 26 and 27, claimed that the tide had turned in favor of the Northerners, and that Fu Tso-yi had crossed the Yellow River and was advancing southward while Feng's troops were also advancing on the Lung-Hai.

A *Kuo Min* report from Hsuchowfu on May 26 claimed the capture of Gen. Wan Hsuan-tai and several of the ranking staff officers of the Shansi troops which had been serving under Gen. Sun Tsu and Yang Hsiao-ao. They were being sent to Nanking for trial by court-martial. They were captured in the fighting at Lanfeng, but a report from the North alleged they had "turned-over" to the Nanking side.

The Financial Situation

Both Nanking and Peiping have now issued official declarations disavowing responsibility for loans incurred by the opposing sides since the beginning of the trouble. The Northern Coalition, however, seems to have somewhat modified its original stand by only disavowing loans issued by Nanking since the beginning of the present war; originally Yen had announced his intention of repudiating all loans issued by the National Government since 1927, amounting to more than $300,000,000. A report in Yen's *Peiping Leader* on May 18 practically admitted that Yen had given up his plan to seize the Tientsin customs funds and instead had decided to issue notes to the face value of $6,000,000 and had issued instructions that they had to be accepted as legal tender by merchants and that no discounts would be allowed and anybody caught discounting the notes would be punished.

MOSCOW'S INTEREST IN THE COMMUNIST UPRISINGS

A long report dealing with the present situation in China which appeared in the April 10 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, stated that "the agrarian revolution in China is proceeding under the leadership of the Communists over a large and extending area and that the Chinese Communist Party realized that the communist revolution in the present crisis depended upon labor uprisings in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and Tientsin and called upon the so-called international working class to defend the Chinese Soviets. "This report expressed indignation at Trotzky's (ousted Soviet leader) criticism of Moscow's support of the so-called "partisan war in China."

Developments on the communist and bandit front which have been reported in the local Chinese and foreign newspapers since the reports appearing in *The Review* on May 24 are as follows,

Hongkong, May 21—Bandit horde of approximately 1,000 raided town of Shekji, near Canton; loot business houses carry off wealthy residents for ransoms.

Amoy, May 21—Bandit-communist forces under Chu Teh threatening Wuping and invading Linping district; communist force which invaded Siufu defeated by military.

Shanghai, May 21—River police stationed at Woosung ordered to round up gang of 1,000 pirates operating in vicinity near village of Luiszekang, which threatened with capture; three gunboats also sent to district.

Swatow, May 21—Bandit-communists numbering 2,000 under Chu and Mao threatening city of Pingyuan; magistrate Lu Tsin-tsao and police being outnumbered, fled; citizens evacuated to Shingning and Tsiaolin.

Hankow, May 21—Bandits under Pang Teh-hui occupied Siusui, while those under Huang Kung-liu have retreated to Linghua. Bandit-suppression forces in Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi have called joint conference to cope with situation.

Hankow, May 21—The military authorities announce the organization of bandit-communist suppression forces composed of one division under Gen. Lo Ling of Hupeh, one Division under Gen. Tiao Kuang of Hunan and another under Gen. Chu Yao-hwa of Kiangsi; believed evil soon. eardicated.

Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, May 22—Bandit gang numbering between 400-500 in Suining district northern Kiangsu plundered town of Changyu and Toongyu, killing 100 residents and abducting 400 men for ransom; Magistrate fled for help.

Shanghai, May 22—Report in *Evening Post* stated brigands looted town of Shentsemiaochen, southern Kiangsu, near Sungkiang; killed chief police, burned station, looted town. Bandits fled before militia arrived.

Shanghai, May 22—Shanghai *Evening Post* reported 80 bandits killed, 100 captured and 60 rifles seized in battle between brigands and Government troops at Fulungchen, Nantung, north Kiangsu; troops ambushed the bandits; also reported brigands raided town of Suiyang stole $10,000 worth of property.

Shanghai, May 22—Report in *Sin Wan Pao* stated bandits pillaged town of Yutung, near Nantungchowe about 80 miles up Yangtsze from Shanghai) on night of Monday, May 19: police stations burned, telegraph and telephone wires cut, bridges broken and number of captives carried away; also reported village Ting-ka-yuan plundered.

Shanghai, May 22—Report in *North-China Daily News* stated communists captured town Sunchong, some 25 miles from Nanzing in northern Kiangsi; rich people driven out, poor people forced to purchase "protection badges" at high price to escape execution; soviet form government established; also reported another town Sunchong captured by communists, who only remained for three days after selling "protection badges," in three classes, prices being 1st class, $30; 2nd class, $24 and 3rd class, $16.

Harbin, May 23—Authorities of Three Eastern Provinces issue orders to local officials throughout Manchuria to be on guard against communistic activities; alleged that Soviet intrigue and propaganda hes increased since Jan. 1, especially in vicinity of Manchuli and other border cities.

Hongkong, May 23—Band of 300 bandits, more than half women, attacked village of Woochung, defeated guards, plundered houses carried off 100 inhabitants for ransom; merchants volunteers rushed to place but bandits had escaped.

Chanyshe May 23—Suishui district which occupied by communists, under Pan Teh-huai, recaptured by troops under Gen. Chu Yao of the Kiangsi command; defeated communists retreating to Tungkn; aiso reported that Hunanese troops defeated bandits-communists in Yunghwa district of Kiangsi.

Hankow, May 23—Report by *Reuters* stated rabid communistic literautre distributed in Hankow and bandits swarming on both sides of river; regiment of 20th Division sent to Han river; feeling in Hankow uneasy.

Hankow, May 24—Japanese river steamer Toyo Maru fired on by bandits three miles from Cheng Liang Chi; ten bullets struck steamer but no damage.

Hankow, May 24—Martial law declared in Wu-Han area to prevent communist and other reactionary agents from taking advantage of war situation to create disturbances in rear of Government troops.

Woosung, Kiangsu, May 24—Police boats carrying 200 heavily armed guards departed for Tungchow, Kiangsu, to assist volunteers in suppressing bandits. Bandits call themselves "red army" raid towns murder inhabitants.

Peiping, May 24—British authorities declare all territory in Honan south of Yellow River in Honan, Hupeh and Kiangsi dangerous for British residents owing to bandits and fighting between Chinese troops. Brit ons not ordered to evacuate but allowed to use their discre discretion regarding evacuation of the districts.

Hankow, May 24—Japanese river steamer, "*Toyo-Maru*" fired upon by bandits three miles north of Chong-liang-chi; guards aboard steamer returned fire silencing bandits, ship suffered no damage. Anothe steamer *Rakuyo-Maru* also fired on by 30 bandits eighteen miles up stream from Wu Hsueh; no damage to steamer.

Hankow, May 25—Bandit gang which had been operating in vicinity of Sinyangchow entirely suppressed by troops of Gen. Lee Chen-tse.

Amoy, May 25—Horde of bandits suddenly raid city prison, liberate inmates who taken on a steamer and transported away.

Swatow, May 25—Gen. Mau Wei-shu of the 8th Briade of Government troops who has been investigating the depredations of the communist-bandit forces under Chu Teh and Mau Chi-tung, the notorious leaders, claimed that the communiot-bandit force only numbered about 5,000, of which the units under Col. Lin Piao are considered the most effective; stated the Red troops are short of ammunition, that the best units only possess 30 cartridges each.

Shanghai, May 26—Yangtsze steamer "*Ho-Kwen*" operated by China Merchants Steam Navigation Company looted by pirates while steamer enroute from Shanghai to Chinkiang; property stolen amounted to $10,000; one passenger injured. Captain of another steamer *Ho-Cheng* arriving at Woosung claimed he had been chased by pirate flect of 40 boats.

Shanghai, May 26—Twenty-five alleged communists including a 13-year old girl worker, arrested turned over to Kiangsu Higher court for trial. Those arrested, including students and laborers, were on their way to Yangtszepoo district to hold demonstration.

Tsinan, May 26—Clash occurred between Government troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu and an alleged combination of Shansi troops and bandits six miles north of city; Shansi-bandits repulsed.

Swatow, May 26—Following occupation of Pingyuan by, 1,000 communist-bandits under the leaders Chu and Mao, Lu Tsin-chao, the Magistrate and the people's militia retreated to another village, held a massmeeting and passed resolutions that all men between ages 18 to 40 should enroll in the militia and fight the communists; on May 19 the Magistrate conferred with the general in command of Meihsien and demanded military supplies; Magistrate claimed communist-bandit gang numbered 5,000 armed; Magistrate started his drive against the communists on 24th, but thus far nothing heard about the progress of the people's army.

Nanking, May 27 — Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters announced that in order to facilitate bandit-suppression campaign in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei under Gen. Hsiung Shih-hui, who has been named Bandit-Suppression Commissioner, that Generals Li Ming-yang, of Kiangs; Chu Shih-ming of Chekiang and Wei Lih-huang of Anhwei have been appointed field commanders under Gen. Hsiung.

The "Hard-Boiled" Mr. Donovan of Bellingham, Washington

THE *United Press* on May 21 radioed from Los Angeles to the Far East a choice news item referring to the seventeenth annual Foreign Trade Convention, wherein a Mr. J. J. Donovan, a lumberman from Bellingham, Washington, was quoted at considerable extent on the question of American Far Eastern relations. It seems that Mr. Donovan made a speech at the convention dealing with American foreign relations in the Pacific. Specifically he declared,

1.—Exterritoriality in China should not be relinquished for years to come.

2.—When China's warlords stopped fighting long enough to agree on a commission for a conference, foreign financiers may possibly obtain money for some constructive purposes in China.

3.—If these conditions cannot be brought about, there is little chance for better business or more commerce with China.

5.—Complete severance of the Philippines from American control is not advisable either for the Americans or for the Filipinos, for ethical and material reasons. Both parties would lose heavily.

6.—Chambers of commerce in the United States should petition Congress to permit the immigration of Japanese into the United States.

The news report said nothing about Mr. Donovan's views on French Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, or British India. Likewise he was silent on the question of American relations with Soviet Russia, but all will agree that his remarks lacked nothing in frankness regarding American policy toward China, Japan and the Philippines. His demand for Japanese immigration into the United States was based on the conclusion that the Exclusion Act "had hurt Japan's pride with no corresponding good effect for the United States." He said nothing about the Chinese, who are similarly barred from the United States, hence apparently he didn't think Chinese pride mattered very much because he declared that exterritoriality should not be relinquished "for years to come." Also, Mr. Donovan apparently did not have a very high regard for the pride of the Filipinos for he said they should not be given their freedom, at least not to the extent of "complete severance."

We have no desire to do an injustice to Mr. Donovan because his complete address may have indicated more serious thought than the brief extracts which were covered in the news dispatch, but superficially at least, Mr. Donovan seems to have made the serious mistake of considering American relations with the Orient only from the American angle and worse, only from the restricted standpoint of a market for American goods. Apparently he overlooked the maxim that a trade deal only is successful when both parties are satisfied and that in a competitive market, goodwill is an essential element for sucessful business. He apparently sensed the importance of the element of Japanese good-will, otherwise he would not have suggested the opening up of the United States to Japanese immigration. We will give him credit for meaning restricted "quota" immigration similar to the practice in respect to European immigration and not "unrestricted" immigration as prevailed under the old Japanese-American "gentleman's" agreement. Japanese pride was hurt when Congress barred Japanese immigration and since Japan is a powerful nation with a first class fleet and modern army, the Japanese have made their position felt on this question. They keep bringing up the subject on all occasions and the effectiveness of constant repetition backed by force apparently is bringing results for *Reuters* service on May 23 carried a brief dispatch from Washington stating that Congressman Albert Johnson of the State of Washington had introduced a bill to place Japan on the "quota" immigration list similar to the conditions that apply to European immigration.

But while Mr. Donovan apparently sensed the importance of good-will from the standpoint of the Japanese, he completely ignored the same element in his reference to American relations with China and the Philippines. These two Oriental peoples, he would continue to hold in subjection. Why? As stated, one may only hazard the suggestion that he doesn't consider the element of good-will as being important in the cases of the Chinese or Filipinos. Mr. Donovan may be pardoned for his impatience with the endless fighting of China's "war-lords," and we agree with him, but for different reasons, that it is unlikely that the United States will relinquish its exterritorial privileges so long as the fighting continues. Our reason for this statement is that so long as civil warfare continues in China the country will not be in a position to make its voice heard on this question, simply because civil warfare always results in national weakness in foreign affairs. It's a sad commentary on human relations but nevertheless it is axiomatic, that nations seldom act unless they are forced to do so. Although the Powers had all promised treaty revision repeatedly for more than a quarter of a century, none of the foreign nations took the Chinese seriously until they organized their nationalist movement and began to "smash windows" in 1927. Since that time the treaty-revision pace has been rapid, but lately it has slowed down again because China has lost her "punch" in pushing the question due to the internal dissention. Apparently for this reason Mr. Donovan believes that exterritoriality should not be relinquished "for years to come." However, the Chinese may, at some time in the not distant future, get their domestic affairs settled, upon which occasion they undoubtedly will be in a position to make Mr. Donovan and others of like mind realize that good-will is an element in foreign trade. And while on this subject it appears that certain other speakers at the Foreign Trade Convention in Los Angeles displayed more intelligence in their public remarks. For example, R. J. Cromie, publisher of the *Vancouver* Sun in his address on May 23 declared that "A single improvement in China—railways—would wipe out famine and bring about unified military discipline." He also said that lower cable rates between America and China are needed to afford a fuller daily exchange of news and views, which would result in a great increase of business. Also we noticed a much more intelligent presentation of the situation in a recent statement by Professor Karl Leib of the Department of Business Administration of the University of Washing-

ton (Seattle) wherein he declared, "China, with its teeming millions, is awakening. Leaders of the nationalist movement have told of plans for building highways and railroads to develop the industrial life of that nation....We are in the direct line of the world traffic of the future....We cannot measure the value of the trade to come from the Orient. There will be a market for everything we can manufacture or produce, but international trade is not handled by paying money for goods, *but by trading goods for goods . . .*"

The remarks by Mr. Cromie and Prof. Lieb indicate they have some appreciation of the fact that international trade is a matter of give and take and that the people on this side of the Pacific should have something to say on the subject. But it apparently never occurred to Lumberman Donovan that the Chinese might be dissatisfied with the exterritorial system and desire a readjustment of their diplomatic relations with the United States and other countries. It is statements such as Mr. Donovan's that increase Chinese determination to eliminate all restrictions upon their sovereignty!

SOME RECENT MOVES ON EXTERRITORIALITY

IN ADDITION to the reference in the foregoing paragraphs to the remarks of a Pacific Coast lumber dealer on the subject of exterritoriality at the Los Angeles Foreign Trade Convention, there recently have been further indications of a stiffening of the foreign, particularly the American attitude on this question. The magazine, *Pacific Affairs*, published by the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, in its May issue published the following statement by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai,

> The American Chamber of Commerce is in principle not opposed to the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality. It sympathizes with the aspirations of the Chinese people for equality among the nations of the world. Nevertheless, it is of the opinion that while China continues in a constant state of civil war, and while the Government of China has not been able to create modern courts and modern administration of law, it will be necessary for the American Government to move very slowly in this matter and to depend largely upon Mr. Strawn's report (report of International Committee of Investigation in 1926) or, if it is found that report is somewhat out of date, that a similar Commisssion be sent here for the purpose of supplementing it. The administration of the law in this country during the past two years has not been such as to justify the conclusion that the administration of the courts has changed to any considerable extent since 1925, and it is the judgment of the Chamber that if American business in China were at present depending upon Chinese law and the Chinese courts it would suffer grievously.

Of more importance, however, than the foregoing, the American Chamber of Commerce last week circulated to its membership the following letter dealing with the subject of exterritoriality which was written by E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul General at Shanghai and addressed to F. J. Raven, president of the local American Chamber,

> "I am directed by the American Legation to communicate to American citizens resident in this consular district the following expression of policy of the Department of State in regard to American extraterritoriality rights in China. There may have been some doubt in the minds of certain Americans regarding the effect of the Chinese Governments' proclamations of December 28 and 30, 1929, as to the status of American citizens. The following is the attitude of the American Government which I am directed to communicate to American citizens:
>
> "In view of apparent uncertainty and some misapprehension on the part of American citizens with regard to the present legal status of American nationals resident in China, you are informed that the Department of State does not regard the action taken by the Chinese Government on December 28 and 30, 1929, as having altered the legal status of American citizens in China.
>
> "The question of gradual relinquishment by the United States of rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China is at present a subject of study between the two Governments. As yet no agreement has been arrived at; there has been no surrender by the American Government to the Chinese Government of the former's rights of jurisdiction over American citizens in China or of the rights of American citizens under the treaties in China. It is apparent that enjoyment of these rights is not in all cases insisted upon and that various American nationals or American organizations have in a number of cases and on various grounds refrained from availing themselves of their rights. However, in point of law these rights remain unimpaired and as heretofore American citizens in China in all cases in which they are defendants continue to be subject exclusively to the jurisdiction of American courts administering the applicable laws of the United States.
>
> "In the event that Chinese authorities attempt to take jurisdiction over an American citizen notification should be made immediately to the American consular officer for the district in which such attempt is made in order that appropriate action may be taken by the American consular officer concerned."
>
> (Signed) EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM
> American Consul General.

China Attacks the Russian Problem in Both Nanking and Moscow

IN JUNE of last year the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang Party issued a call for a conference on Mongolian and Tibetan affairs. The resolution adopted recommended that each Mongolian and Tibetan tribe should elect delegates to attend the conference, the purpose being to receive and discuss reports regarding conditions in Mongolia and Tibet; to discuss reformative measures, etc.

It was an interesting coincidence that the delegates from Mongolia and Tibet actually assembled and held their first meeting in the Chinese National Capital at Nanking on May 21, only a few days following the arrival in Moscow of a delegation of Chinese sent to the Soviet Capital for the purpose of trying to settle the problem of the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. While not directly related, these two conferences, one held in the Chinese Capital dealing with Mongolian affairs and the other held in Moscow and dealing with the affairs of the Chinese Eastern Railway, have their origins in the same subject—the clashing interests of China and Soviet Russia in Central Asia.

Scenes reminiscent of the old and once-glorious days of the Chinese Empire and, possibly, prophetic of an equally glorious day in the future when China may again occupy a dominating posi-

tion in the affairs of Asia, were enacted in Nanking when the conference dealing with Mongolian and Tibetan affairs assembled in the National Capital. More than fifty delegates representing various Mongolian tribes and "banners" were in attendance and in addition to the Mongolians there also were present several representatives from far off Tibet. The conference was held under the auspices of the so-called Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee of the Government. It was the first conference of the kind to be held in China in many years, certainly the first since the establishment of the Republic in 1911.

The long absence of intimate contact between China and Mongolia and unfamiliarity of present-day Chinese with the Mongols is indicated in an article by a Chinese writer referring to the conference, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *Review*. The Chinese writer, for example, was surprised to discover that "these frontier people have the same characteristics as other Chinese, except that the Mongols are taller and look more like Northern than Southern Chinese." Also he found that the Mongols "eat the same kind of food as *other* Chinese; speak the *beautiful* Chinese national language—Mandarin—and write Chinese words (characters) in fine script." Close investigation also disclosed that these Mongolian delegates wore the same type of clothing as the Chinese, "except that some of them had on foreign-style suits." Finally, the Chinese journalist was pleased to discover that when he interviewed the Mongolian delegates, "it was like meeting one's own brothers and sisters."

When asked why they had come all the way to the new National Capital at Nanking, the Mongols were quoted as saying that they had heard "very much" about revolutionary movements going on in China and of various "constructive works which were being undertaken." Therefore, they had come to Nanking "for the purpose of expressing their full support of the Central Government and to demonstrate their belief in the Three Principles of the People as a political doctrine for the peoples who live in the remote places of interior Asia." Of possibly more practical value from the standpoint of future relations between China and Mongolia was the fact that the Mongolian delegates brought along with them a number of so-called "reconstruction" proposals, including the construction of railways linking China with Mongolia, installation of wireless stations, long-distance telephone lines, the building of highways and finally, the construction in the Barga district (western section of Heilungkiang province, Manchuria) of an airdrome and development of a regular serial service between Manchuria and points in the interior of Mongolia.

Arrangements were made for the reception of 200 delegates, but only about fifty from Mongolia actually succeeded in reaching Nanking. One stated reason for this was the present civil warfare in North China between the Northern Military Coalition of Yen Hsi-shan and Feng Yu-hsiang, and the Central Government, it being reported that many of the delegates who were traveling overland through Kansu and Shensi provinces "were held up half-way" by Feng's army, the "Christian General" possibly not looking with enthusiasm upon a conference under the auspices of the Central Government headed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that might adversely affect Feng's prestige in a section of territory which Feng looks upon as a part of his domain.

Another reason for the smallness of the Mongolian delegation which was not stated openly at the Conference, but which was plainly indicated in the addresses at the opening of the meeting, was the obvious fact that a considerable portion of Mongolia, or that portion of this vast territory which is indicated by the word "Outer," as distinguished from "Inner" Mongolia is no longer under Chinese control. There were no delegates from Outer Mongolia at the meeting, it being stated that most of the delegates who came to Nanking represented the eastern or "Inner" section of the area which adjoins Chinese territory. Outer Mongolia has a soviet form of government which functions in Urga and according to report there are Soviet "advisers" galore lurking in the background. Travelers wishing to visit Urga from Manchuria must obtain passport visaes from the Soviet Consul, Mr. Melnikoff in Harbin and it is said they are difficult to obtain.

Li Pei-tien, an official of the Government, who presided at the opening session of the Conference in the absence of the official Chairman, Generai Ma Fu-hsiang, who was at the front and hence unable to attend the opening session, declared that Mongolia and Tibet are the important border regions of China "which in recent years had been the field of foreign economic exploitation and political aggression. He said that since the goal of the National Revolution was the elevation of the nation to a status of independence and equality in the family of nations, it was imperative "that the emancipation of the native Mongolians and Tibetans was among the most imperative tasks before the Government." He expressed the hope that the Conference would work out a satisfactory solution of the problems as well as devise practical measures for the economic, political and cultural development of the country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also took advantage of the occasion of the Conference to issue a statement addressed to the peoples of Mongolia and Tibet wherein it was declared, significantly, "that inasmuch as Mongolia and Tibet are integral parts of the Chinese Republic, the local authorities there should take care to avoid establishing direct diplomatic relations with any other government." The Chinese Foreign Minister then reviewed recent developments from the standpoint of abrogation of the so-called unequal treaties and pointed out that the people of Mongolia "being citizens of the Republic of China are entitled to protection by the Central Government against foreign aggression, while at the same time the local authorities should never allow themselves to be misled and taken advantage of by foreign neighbors." It was stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs "is now seeking an appropriate and satisfactory solution of various outstanding issues between China and Russia, especially questions affecting Mongolia." In further explanation of this point, the Foreign Minister's statement said that the Sino-Soviet agreement of 1924 contained a provision whereby Moscow formally recognized Mongolia as an integral part of the Republic of China as well as China's com-

plete sovereignty over the territory. "It was therefore obvious that Russia has renounced and does not now possess any special interests in Mongolia, but the Mongolian people must guard against being intimidated by their Soviet neighbors and should strive under the leadership of the Central Government for the solidarity of the entire country." Concluding, it was definitely pointed out "that the authority for dealing with the foreign relations of Mongolia rests with the Central Government and the local authorities in this district may act *only* through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

Of special (and colorful) interest, in connection with the Conference was the placarding of the building wherein the meeting was held with a number of posters which had been designed for the purpose of impressing the Mongol delegates with the importance of looking toward China rather than Russia. One of these posters depicted three "imperialists" at a banquet, Britain at one end of the table with Tibet on her plate, Japan at the other end with Inner Mongolia and South Manchuria on her plate and Soviet Russia sitting at the side of the table between Japan and Britain and helping herself from the plates of the two other "imperialists." Other posters emphasized the importance of Mongols sending their children to school "in the interior" of China rather than to Moscow or Japan as has been the practice recently.

The Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee of the National Government, is Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang, a Mohammedan, native of Taoho, Kansu province. General Ma has served as chief Chinese administrative officer in Kokonor, military commissioner to Ningshia, tutung of Suiyuan, hence is considered to be familiar with affairs in Mongolia. Recently Gen. Ma was appointed head of the Anhwei provincial government and since he was participating in the Nationalist offensive against Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan province, he was unable to attend the opening of the Mongolian Conference. He did, however, arrive in time for the final sessions.

SOVIET REJECTS CHINA'S OFFER TO BUY C. E. R.

According to a report issued by the official *Kuo Min* news agency from Nanking on May 25, the Soviet Government has rejected China's offer to buy out the Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report stated that Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation, in accordance with the instructions of the Chinese Government, had made a formal offer to the Soviet Government to purchase Russia's interests in the railway. Mr. Karakhan, head of the Soviet delegation, had rejected the Chinese offer and had insisted that the original contract be permitted to continue. According to the terms of this contract, which has some thirty years yet to run, the railway is to be "restored" to China at expiration without cost to China. As a result of the Soviet refusal to consider the Chinese purchase offer, Mr. Mo has wired both the Nanking and Mukden administrations for further instructions, it being stated that the deadlock over this question was likely to postpone the formal opening of the Sino-Russian conference.

The Chinese National Associated Chambers of Commerce sent a petition to the Nanking State Council on May 24 asking that immediate relief be extended by the National Government to Chinese merchants in Outer Mongolia "who are being subjected to oppressive treatment and extortion by the Soviets and the Red Mongolian authorities. The commerce chambers also demanded that immediate steps be taken to "recover this important border region of the country from the grip of the Bolsheviks." The petition stated that since the domination of Outer Mongolia by the Soviet Government, that Chinese merchants have been discriminated against or singled out for maltreatment. It was alleged that the transportation of personal property by Chinese from Mongolia to China proper has been prohibited while all Chinese residents are subjected to "special levies."

Further mistreatment of Chinese by the Soviet both in North Manchuria and Siberia has also been alleged in reports to the National Government from Manchuria. On May 23, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian administration, telegraphed Nanking that there recently had been several murders of Chinese in the Blagovestschensk area. It was stated that protests had been filed with the Soviet consuls in Manchuria and in addition a telegram had been sent to Mo Teh-hui in Moscow asking him to protest directly to the Soviet Government. A report in the *Sin Wan Pao* on May 24 stated that the Harbin Shipping Business Administration had requested the National Foreign Ministry at Nanking to instruct Mo Teh-hui to make a further demand of the Soviet Government for the release of Chinese prisoners still held by the Soviet authorities. It was stated that these Chinese had been arrested by the Soviet authorities during the Sino-Russian conflict last year and are still being held in Siberian prisons. Chun Yun, Chinese special commissioner for foreign affairs in Harbin had lodged a further protest with the Soviet Consul Melnikoff in Harbin, but without results.

Peasant Uprisings in Siberia

Reports from Harbin on May 22 and 23 told of serious uprisings of peasants in the Siberian Maritime Province due to the food shortage. A report on May 22 stated that the Soviet authorities in Vladivostok had sent a detachment of soldiers to the Suchan mines located in the southern part of the Maritime province to the east of Vladivostok. It also was alleged that mobs of peasants in the vicinity of Razdolnava, to the north of Vladivostok had seized several carloads of food stuffs which had been consigned to the Soviet military authorities at Vladivostok. Guerilla detachments had begun to appear in the villages and it was stated that the coal miners at the Suchan mines had been on strike for two weeks and had refused to resume work unless the Government made provisions for supplying food. A further report on May 23 stated that the revolts of farmers, villagers, fishermen and coal miners had become more serious as a result of the food shortage. Travelers arriving in Harbin from Vladivostok alleged that several Red soldiers had been killed in clashes with the Kulaki, or propertied peasants and the situation in Vladivostok was severely strained. The Soviet newspaper *Red Flag* had contained references to the situations.

A telegram from Harbin on May 28 contained still more alarming information regarding the peasant situation in the Russian Martime province, it being allegd that the crews of several Soviet gunboats in Vladivostok harbor had rebelled and had liberated several thousand peasants that had been imprisoned by the Soviet authorities at Vladivostok. It was stated that telegraphic and telephonic communication between Harbin and Vladivostok had been interrupted and that travelers arriving in Harbin from Siberia reported serious peasant uprisings. It was alleged that the Soviet authorities were seriously alarmed due to their inability to suppress the disturbances.

Mohammedans Stage Holy War

Reports from Harbin on the evening of May 28 stated that reports had been received in that city that the Mohammedans in Central Asia had announced a Holy war against the Soviet in retaliation for the wholesale destruction of Mohammedan mosques in Turkestan and elsewhere in Soviet territory.

Melnikoff Summoned to Moscow

A telegram from Harbin which appeared in the Shun Pao on May 28 stated that the Soviet Government had summoned Melnikoff, Soviet Consul in Harbin, to Moscow on urgent business, supposedly connected with the C. E. R. conference. It was stated that owing to the refusal of the Soviet authorities o consider the Chinese proposal to purchase the C. E. R., that the conference was practically deadlocked and it had been impossible to hold a formal meeting.

A *Reuter* report from Tokyo published in Shanghai on May 29 stated that the Soviet Government had agreed to pay an indemnity of Yen 21,500 to the Japanese victims of Soviet air-bombs at the time of the bombing of Manchouli last November. One Japanese was killed and two injured by the Soviet bombs.

The First Mongolian Conference in Nanking

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭漪

IT IS frequently stated that owing to the huge size of China proper a true unification of China is practically impossible. The holding of the Mongolian Conference in Nanking together with the coming Tibetan Conference, will serve as an irrefutable challenge to the above statement. It is true that lack of the means of communication facilities and non-existence of common economic interest, may hinder the unification of China, but the traditional sense of unquestionable submission and strict obedience to one central government which could command the confidence of the governed, has been the binding force in the unification of China. The holding of the Mongolian Conference, the first one in its history, should therefore not be regarded as an ordinary conference, but should be looked upon as a timely and momentous step toward national unification.

The "Imperialists" Britain, Soviet Russia and Japan, at dinner, each feasting from a portion of the Chinese domain and Soviet Russia attempting to steal from the other two. This is a reproduction in black and white of one of the original posters put up in Nanking during the Conference on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs.

Being remote from Central China, Mongolians and Tibetans are frequently imagined as having peculiar characteristics, distinct from these of the Chinese in this part of China. But this supposition is far from the truth; these frontier people have the same characteristics as other Chinese, except that the Mongolians are taller than the other Chinese; resemble more the northeners than the southerners. They take the same kind of food as other Chinese; they speak perfectly the Chinese national language—Mandarin; they write fine Chinese words; they wear the same long gowns as other Chinese although some of them wear foreign-style suits. When they meet other Chinese, they always feel that they are meeting their brothers and sisters. If the means of communications were better so that there were constant contact one with another, all feeling of difference would die at once. Therefore, the recently prepared draft recommendations by the Committee on the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs: To build the Nintah-Barga Railway; the Paotau-Ninghsia Railway; the Peiping-Shaonan Railway; the Ningsia-Tifa Railway; (b) to install wireless stations in each "banner" district, and to install a long distance telephone service between the Banner districts; (c) to hold a conference of different Mongolian and Tibetan chieftans for the construction of a number of highways with expenses partly paid by the local governments and partly by the central government; and (d) to open an airdrome at Barga and to maintain a regular aerial service with Manchuli and other important places in the north and northeast—are to be commended.

Delegates Interviewed

Some of the delegates, when interviewed by the writer, as to their object in coming to Nanking, answered that when they were in Mongolia, they heard much of the revolutionary movements going on in this part of China and of the various constructive works which are being undertaken; and they had come to Nanking to express their "full support to the Central Government" (擁護中央). One

delegate, in response to President Hu Han-min's welcome speech at the Party Headquarters, said, "Since the unification of north and south, we have heard very much of constructive work being undertaken and successes being achieved in the foreign negotiations. The Mongolians strongly believe in the Three Peoples' Principles. But owing to the fact that we are living in remote places, where the means of communication are not convenient, we hope the Central Government will constantly give us instructions, thus guiding us in our efforts towards improvement". The Tibetan representatives in the Capital have also repeatedly declared that the Tibetans are "strictly obedient" to and "loyally supporting" the Central Government. From our contact with these frontier people, who could deny that the unification of China is

Our children, quickly return to play with other brothers and sisters, they will protect you.
TIBET
OUTER MONGOLIA
THE MONGOLIAN AND TIBETAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
Shi-Kong
Inner Mongolia
Ching-hai

This is a pen and ink drawing by Mr. Kovalsky of one of the large lithographed posters displayed in Nanking during the course of the Conference on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs. The poster represents China, in the person of the Mongolian and Tibetan Committee, asking her wayward children, Tibet and Outer Mongolia, to play with their brothers and sisters, Chinghai, Shikong, and Inner Mongolia. The inscription on the poster was in the Chinese, Mongolian and Tibetan languages.

made difficult, or impossible, as alleged by the foreign die-hard in China, merely owing to the huge size of China proper. The representatives of these people have expressed their willingness to submit themselves to the Central Government and put themselves under the teaching of the Kuomintang.

Many Delegates Absent

According to the order from the Central Government, each tribe should appoint ten delegates, making a total of about 200 for the Flrst Mongolian Conference.

Owing to the warfare in North China, many of the delegates have either been unable to come, or have to return to their homes. There are only some fifty delegates present at the First Mongolian Conference. They practically all come from Eastern Mongolia. As there is no question of a quorum, the Conference will be held in accordance with the announced date—May 26th—the formal opening of the Conference. An official list of names of delegates, representing different tribes, attending the Conference is given under the photograph accompanying this article.

Purposes of the Conference

As to the purposes of the Conference, we need only read the Resolutions adopted June 17, 1929, at the Plenary Session of the Third Central Executive Committee. Resolution I reads as follows:

"The Mongolian or Tibetan Conference should be held, and each tribe chieftan should elect a certain number of representatives, and in the case of Tibet, the representatives should be appointed or elected by the Dalai Lama and the Panshen Lama and the Tibetan people, to come to the Capital together with the representatives appointed by the Central Government to participate in the Conference, to receive the reports on present conditions in Mongolia or Tibet, and to discuss the steps to be taken in carrying out reform measures in Mongolia or Tibet, after receiving the approval of the Central Government. All the Committeemen of the Committee on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs should attend the Conference, and such Conference should take place before March, 1930."

Numerous Resolutions Introduced

All the resolutions introduced by the Ministries or Committees are in conformity with the teachings of our

Some of the Mongolian delegates who attended the Conference on Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs at the National Capital at Nanking. Although there were only forty delegates present at the beginning of the meeting, more have since arrived, making a representative gathering, particularly from Eastern or Inner Mongolia. The delegates present at the opening session included the following:

Tsi-li-mo Tribe.—Soo Pao Ling; Woo-Erh-Tu-Lai-Soo-Tu; An-Ming-Wu-Erh-Tu; Tsung Ah; Pa-Lai-Tan-Tseng-Ke; Ke-Ming-Ke; Lai-Tai-Mao-Teh; Fu-Yen-Meng-Tu; Tsao-Ke-Pu-Yen; Ta-Ke-Erh-Sah-Pu.

Tso-Sah-Tu Tribe.—Li Fang; Kao Wen-tien; Tai Ching-lien; Wu Ha-ling; Lai-Tah-Mo-Teh; En-Ho-Ah-Mi-Erh; Chen Shiao-liang; Tung Tsi-chung; Pai Kwei-chang; Chen Hsiao-fan.

Chao-Ma-Ta Tribe.—Ah-Lai-Teng-Wah-Tsi-Erh; Chao Fu-yao; Chao Ching-sheng; Pao Fu-hian; Yang Shiu-chun; Kung Shou; Fu Chang-ling; Chin Yu-tsai; Yang Feng; Chang Wen-kwei.

Hu-Lun-Pei-Erh Tribe.—Fu Ling; Pang Chu-keh; Tah Meng-tah; Chi-Keh-Soo-Luan; Wu-Nai-Chu-Pa-Tu-Erh; Wu Chuang-hai; Yao Ling-tai; Soo Hsi-erh; Pu-Erh-pu; Pu-Yen-Tao-Keh-Tao-Hu.

Yeh-Ke-Ming (Women) Tribe.—Ha-Hsin-Soo-Yung; Meng-Teh-Pa-Ya-Erh.

Western and Eastern Pu-Teh-Ha Tribe.—Kao Wen-hsin; Tu Shuang-shou; Teh Hung; Soo Hsin-pao.

Liaoning Province.—Yuan Ching-en; *Kirin Province.*—Li Fang-chun; *Heilungkiang Province.*—Hsu Ling; *Jehol Province.*—Wang Shih-jen.

According to the scheme of the Conference, each of the twenty leading tribes and banners were entitled to ten delegates, the following being a list of the various tribes and banners:

Liaoning Province, Chi-Li-Mao Tribe; Jehol Province, Chao-Sah-Tu and Chao-Wu-Ta Tribes; Chahar Province, Hsi-Ling-Ku-Nai Tribe; Suiyuan Province, Wu-Lan-Cha-Pu and Yeh-Keh-Chao Tribes; Heilungkiang Province, Hu-Luan-Pei-Erh Tribe; Chahar Province, Chahar, Chin Hai Left Wing; Chi Hai Right Wing; Old Tu-Erh-Hu-Teh-Chi-cheng; Shih-Teh; New Tu-Erh-Hu-Teh-Chi-Wu; Liang Hai Left and Right Wings; Tu-Shieh-Tu-Han; Che-Cheng-Han; Cha-Sah-Keh-Tu-Han; San-Yin-Lo-Yen-Han; Tu-Erh-Pao-Teh and Sub Tribe; Tang-Lo-Wu-Liang-Hai Tribe; Kwei-Hua-Tu-Mao; Ah-Lai-Hsien; Erh-Tsi-Nai; Yeh Keh-Ming-An; East Pu Teh-Ha; West Pu-Teh-Ha Tribes; Central delegates, Minister of Interior, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Committee. The Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Committee. Gen. Ma Fu-hsiang was Chairman of the Conference.

Late Leader,—the Declarations of the Kuomintang,—to enable the Mongolians to be self-governing and self-determinative people, to unite solidly with other Chinese to form "one great race of the Republic of China". These resolutions are more adaptable to the circumstances in Mongolia, dividing themselves into urgent and non-urgent ones, to be carried out according to the circumstances. Those relating to civil affairs, deal with steps to be taken to enable the Mongolians to adopt self-government; to encourage them to volunarily abolish the titles of "Wang王" and "Kung公"; and to emancipate the slaves. Those relating to finance deal with the demarcation of central and provincial revenues and the appropriation of revenues for the administration of Mongolia in accordance with the principles in the Reconstruction of China. Those relating to constructive works deal with the constructions of the national and provincial means of communications, the former being undertaken by the Central Government and latter by the Mongolian local governments. Those relating to educational reformations, deal with appropriation of funds by the Central Government for opening of schools in Mongolian territory. Those relating to the development of

industries deal with the divison of various districts, such as the mining, forestry, agriculture, pastures, etc. and the steps to be taken to develop them in order to increase the productive power of the Mongolians. Those relating to judicial affairs deal with the establishment of courts of first instance, holding of circuit courts, and the handing over of jurisdiction to the judicial authorities established by the Central Government, by the local authorities, so as to make uniform the judicial system. Those relating to religion deal with the removal of superstitious customs in Mongolia. But the principle of religious freedom is not overlooked.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in a message to all Mongolian and Tibetan brothers, points out that the Ministry is taking vigorious steps toward the cancellation of the unequal treaties, the abolition of extrality and retrocession of all foreign concessions in China, and that foreign affairs arising from Mongolia and Tibet must be handled by the Ministry. The Ministry further reminds these frontier people to be aware of foreign instigations. The message concludes that "with regard to foreign affairs, all Mongolian and Tibetan local authorities must unanimously recognize that they have only the power to report the affairs to the Central Government but they have no power to negotiate with foreigners directly. If all of us support the Central Government in respect to foreign affairs, the authority will be centralized, and if the supreme power is not divided, the achievement of international equality is ensured."

China Mindful of Her Frontiers

Formerly, China paid no attention to the Mongolian and Tibetan affairs. Formerly, China looked upon her frontier territories as a means to protect China proper. But now the Chinese want to unite all the Chinese in a solid union, and to extend full protection to the frontier people. These people are taught that they are only parts of the Chinese race and that the salvation of the Mongolian and Tibetan peoples lies in uniting solidly with the other Chinese to form a Great Race of the Chinese Republic. These people are having it explained to them that they are in a dangerous position, facing foreign invasion, instigations from the Third Internationale, and indeed from all sides. These people are having explained also that in the field of educational, economic, and communicative construction, the Central Government will give every possible assistance: that local reforms should be adopted in accordance with principles laid down by our Late Leader; and that military affairs or foreign affairs are to be handled only by the Central Government, all the other matters being left in the hands of the local authorities. These people are told that the Central Government is ready to enlist them for any government service and welcomes them to come to the interior to study with other Chinese, and receive training for tasks during this period of Political Tutelage. The present day is a day of racial struggle, so the Chinese must unite and form a "Great Chinese Race" to fight for racial equality throughout the world.

Nanking, May 20, 1930.

Chapei Police Clash with Reactionary Leaders; Three Wounded

One Chinese constable of the Chapei police force was seriously wounded, another received a minor wound and a student alleged communist is thought to have been wounded during a raid by the Chapei police on a Communist center in Chapei on May 27. Three students were arrested and a large quantity of reactionary literature and a printing plant were seized. Seventeen students escaped during the raid.

The incident was the first for several months in which the Communists have fought the police with guns. It is believed that they were armed by professional agitators who were attempting to arouse the public in preparation for celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Nanking Road incident, May 30.

Learning that there was going to be a meeting of students at 1 p.m. detectives in disguise went to the place, 54 Chi Ching Li, Kwangtung Ka, and waited until the students had filed in and opened the meeting. In the midst of a speech in which one of the alleged Communists was urging an uprising on May 30 the police entered and broke down a door. Three students were arrested and the rest escaped through a back door. They were followed, but when pressed opened fire on the police patrol. During the running fight a constable was shot through the abdomen. This temporarily stopped the police and they waited for reinforcements as they had chased the students into a blind alley. However, the students were able to hold their attackers at a distance and escape before the reinforcements arrived.

Farm Ownership and Tenancy in China

(Nankai Statistical Service, May 12.)

Sometime ago the Committee on Christianizing the Economic Order, National Christian Council, published a pamphlet entitled "Farm Ownership and Tenancy in China" by J. Lossing Buck of the Nanking College of Agricultural Forestry. Mr. Buck's figures are combined and reproduced in the table shown below. According to this table, tenancy is much more prevalent in the Hwai river basin and south to Canton than it is in North China. As for the whole country, probably at least one half of the farmers are owners, one quarter tenants. By separating the regions investigated into North and East Central China, we get the percentages as follows:—owners, 73; part owners, 14; and tenants 13 for North China; and owners, 53; part owners, 21; tenants 26 for East Central China.

As compared with other countries the extent of farm tenancy in China is much less than that in England, much more than that in Denmark or Canada, but rather similar to that in Japan or Germany. These comparisons, however, can only be provisional, in view of the restricted nature of the statistics available for China.

Percentage of Farmers Who are Owners, Part Owners, and Tenants for China and Selected Countries

COUNTRY	Owners	Part Owners	Tenats
England, 1914	11	?	89
Argentina, 1914	61	?	39
United States, 1920	53	9	38
Ireland, 1916	64	?	36
Japan, 1927	31	41	28
Germany, 1907	75	?	25
Denmark, 1918	92	?	8
Canada, 1921	86	6	8
China, 1919	59	18	23
China, 17 regions	64	17	19
China, 37 regions	40	23	37
Shantung 30 regions	77	12	11
Hopei villages	89		11
Kiangsu:			
Kingling Tao	50	23	27
Hu Hai Tao	29	28	43
Soo Chang Tao	22	28	50
Nantung County	13	23	64
Quinsan County	8	14	78
Villages	33		67
Anhwei:			
Suhsien County	44	31	25

Chinese Banker Kidnapped: Bodyguard and Chauffeur Killed

One of the most sensational kidnappings since the one in which the compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was killed about a year ago was committed on May 27 when Wong Yu-ching of the China and South Seas Bank was carried away while riding in his motor car on Avenue Haig, one of his bodyguards and his chauffeur killed and one of his bodyguards wounded.

Shortly before 7 o'clock as the bank manager was returning to his home on Route Pottier a motor cycle drew up in front causing the chauffeur of the car to stop suddenly. The car was immediately surrounded by the gang who opened fire on the chauffeur and the bodyguard in the front seat. The bodyguard was riddled with bullets and died immediately and the chauffeur died several hours later in the Red Cross Hospital.

The bodyguard in the back seat was forced out of the car and sent down the road at what they thought was a safe distance. They then forced Mr. Wong into a motor car which had drawn up in the road. The bodyguard who had been sent down the road returned and engaged in a pistol duel with the kidnappers, firing five shots at them, none of which were effective. They opened fire on him and one of the bullets struck him in the right hand. They then drove away in two cars and the motorcycle and headed for Chinese territory, leaving the wounded men and Mr. Wong's motor car and taking the banker along.

So well were their plans laid that the whole affair was over before police arrived on the scene. It was witnessed by several pedestrians who were powerless to give any assistance.

Daughters of China's Revolution

BY EDGAR SNOW

(New York Herald-Tribune Magazine, April 6, 1930.)

IF BY chance you are ever in Shanghai on a Sunday take no heed of what any one asks you to do—unless it is to go to that rambling old baronial edifice which was once the mansion of a Scottish taipan, but which for longer than people remember has been the Majestic Hotel. For years nonsense and sentiment have been whispered down its thickly carpeted corridors. In the cool paths of its lush gardens that in summer are drenched with the scent of oleanders, romance has walked, while under a yellow China moon, love, for a fortunate few, has been something very real and tender.

But the truth of the matter appears to be that the Majestic is one of the few fine things that ever happened in this city of ugly sin and sinful ugliness—and of the two evils people say the dearth of beauty is much more difficult to bear. And so that is perhaps why every one admires the mellow loveliness of the Majestic. That—and its Sunday tea dances, which are really the only reward worth traveling to this end of the earth to enjoy.

Here, while you sip saffron-colored bubbles that are called Singapore Gin Sling for a reason which no one can state, you can be part of a living, exotic pageant: the fusion of alien civilizations; the confluence of antipodal streams of culture; the wonder of contrasting beauty in human beings. Here the slender, silken, slant-eyed East dances in the arms of the robust West. . . Here, in the Majestic, the Occident mingles with the Orient, and nobody raises his eyebrows.

And out there on the waxy expanse of the ballroom floor, weaving artless patterns between artfully arranged intervals of light and shadow, dancing to Western music played on Western reed and brass and string, New Lady China glides with the superb grace of a tranquil swan on rippleless water. New Lady China, who has learned to use her feet. New Lady China, who has ceased to envy her Western sister and has begun to emulate her.

Dancing—the Measure of Emancipation

Dancing, of course, is but one of the manifestations of this interesting new creature. But there is nothing which offers surer, more tangible evidence that the Chinese woman of today has emancipated herself from the strict code of conduct that fettered her honorable ancestors.

When one sees this modern Chinese girl unashamedly and publicly embraced by a partner who is frequently a foreigner, following with ease the astonishing steps of the latest imported fox-trot, one begins to realize the distance that separates her from her mother. Consider the widely different circumstances under which these two women grew out of adolescence. . . .

When the mother was born her father's friends probably offered him condolence by assuring him that it was a calamity likely to occur in any gods-fearing Chinese family. Weeping at the misfortune, his wife humbly begged her husband's forgiveness, while with joss and paper prayers she supplicated heaven that the next arrival might be a boy child.

She was betrothed when she was very young. She had nothing to say about it; neither had her husband. The marriage was arranged quietly by their parents—what could children know of such matters? And love? Ah, but love was something for the poets to think about—the worthless fellows. And if, when she went to the bridal chamber, she had any schooling beyond the mere marital and household affairs, she was the exception, even among daughters of the rich. The mother has bound feet. So that all men might know her in later life for a Chinese, and not a barbarian or a Manchu, they were broken when she was a baby, the toes turned back and bandaged against the arches. Nevertheless, with surprising agility she totters today on the funny stumps: with beauty, some say, for the tiny, mincing step of lily feet was the ideal toward which every gentle lady once aspired.

Her hair she wears in the old style, stretched back tightly so that no wrinkles appear in her forehead, smoothed down with the bark of slippery elm and caught in a little whorl at the nape of her neck, where a jade hairpin finally concludes the simple masterpiece. But alas, as a result of this stern coiffure the years have left her with little hair. Baldness among Chinese women is as common as obesity among the bishops of Anatole France.

She wears the modern skirt, but peeping from beneath it one sees the ends of wide silken trousers modestly covering her ankles, as olden custom decreed. She is still as slender as a girl, and because exercise in her life has never meant much more than the lifting of a porcelain tea pot, her shoulders are only a little less narrow than her chest. Certainly here is a fragile, utterly feminine bit of femininity.

Frail, but Not a Fool

Yet she is no fool, this woman. She has reared a family, given sons as well as her modern daughter to her husband, and she knows how to keep their loyalty despite conflicting opinions on many matters. That the old order is doomed she understands, and she resents it—but is that not ever the privilege of age? She has to be clever to keep harmony in her home, which nowadays is forever the scene of compromise between senility and youth. By her children her ideas are regarded as archaic. But they remember the virtue of filial piety and are gentle to her, and kind.

Now observe this mother's dancing daughter. What a different era has opened up for this eager young lady! Since her birth—twenty years or more ago, she has had almost every opportunity that her mother was denied.

She has freedom of speech and—perhaps more important—freedom of feet. Exercising the first privilege, she talks with authority on subjects of which her mother knows nothing, dismissing art, science, religion, birth control or what you care to discuss with an epigram and a sigh.

In all probability she is a graduate of a modern finishing school, of which there are a great number in Shanghai and other urban centers. She may speak English—understandable English—with the natural linguistic gift of her race. And at present she may be either planning a trip abroad or contemplating entering a Western university to prepare for a career. Although she is of marriageable age—may be engaged, indeed, to a man of her choice—the fact that the marriage has not yet taken place does not disturb her in the least. She is full of self confidence.

As for the emancipation of her feet: what new conquests this has made attainable! She walks with firm, strong steps that seem to symbolize her newly acquired independence—which she accepts as a right, not a concession. Before she danced she learned to run. In school she played basketball, hockey, hand-ball, tennis—all the outdoor games Western girls know. And played them well.

"The Old Order Changeth"

As the music ceases and our modern young woman returns to the table, note the poise of her, the lithe, healthy grace of her. Incredibly narrow is her waist, for the Chinese girl inherits the figure that Western women endure a punitive diet to achieve. But broad are her shoulders; exercise has strengthened them. And her arms and legs no longer are "hamboo shoots" which must be hidden from eves, but prideful limbs, sinewy, shapely, strong. If her short skirt shocks the older people a little—why, so does her bobbed hair, and what of it?

In this little lady you have the mentor, the *sang vivre* of Oriental femininity. Her prototypes are legion. It is she and her kind who have set up a new standard for young women of the vast middle class—the bourgeois, if you like—in China.

The modern girl is most noticeable in the treaty ports. In thousands she exists in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peiping, Tsingtao, Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Nanking, Hankow—wherever foreign influence has been most impressive. But she is common throughout all the provinces today; her characteristics are recognized as dominant in the new woman of China.

Movies, radio, gramophone, modern literature, returned students and the "equality of sexes" slogan of the Kuomintang have proved too devastating a combination for the nearly impregnable conservatism of the Chinese people. Nothing can stop the progress of this new little lady with free feet. Looking at her in that very same Majestic one afternoon a friend once remarked to me:

"There, it seems quite obvious to me, is where the real revolution has taken place. There is the most definite proof that even in China the old order changeth."

The modernization movement began soon after the fall of the Ching Dynasty, in 1911, but not until 1926, at the opening of the Nationalist Revolution, did it begin to assume its present radical trend. When the Nationalists inaugurated their campaign they did everything possible to enlist the aid and interest of women. For the first time they were whole-heartedly urged to participate in the remaking of China.

Many of them joined the Kuomintang—the political party founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which engineered the revolution and today rules the country. And during the stirring days of the Nationalists' "Northern Expedition" these enthusiastic young patriots—many of them girls still in their 'teens—underwent experiences which brought them to the full realization of the joy and power of a life of freedom and action.

As nurses, clerks, propagandists, teachers, they served their party. There were even some who, side by side with southern youth, marched as soldiers against militarism. Two famous women's battalions which were formed in Canton and Hankow during the revolution still exist as the "Dare to Die" reserve corps.

At the close of the unification campaign the thousands of young women who had helped to establish the new regime demanded recognition for their effort. Today the feminine influence in the Kuomintang is affirmed by their presence in large numbers in the government offices, where they act in many official capacities—as directors and vice-directors of bureaus, department heads and secretaries. Women even have been appointed as judges, and Miss (Dr.) Soumey Tcheng was once chosen as China's Minister to France. Besides those employed as executives, there are hundreds of clerks and stenographers.

The Central Executive Committee, the party hierarchy which holds the final veto power and shapes the policies of the National government, has four women members. The oldest of them, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-ling), is the widow of China's new patriot-deity, the so-called "Father of the Republic." Because of political differences, she does not at present sit with the Committee. But her popularity with the Chinese masses perhaps is second only to that of her late husband. And just as the deified Sun Yat-sen is worshiped by thousands of impressionable Chinese boys, his widow has become the model for the young women.

This is not altogether satisfactory to the older people, when they remember that, in order to marry her, Sun "scrapped" the broken-footed bride of his youth; for divorce, while theoretically a simple matter in China, in the past was so frowned upon by public opinion that it was literally impossible. Sun and his second bride, Soong Ching-ling, had to run the gauntlet of public distaste, but both of them have apparently emerged today with their fame undimmed.

The Example of Sun Yat-sen

What Sun Yat-sen had done with impunity, thought hundreds of his followers, they also would do. Dissatisfied with similar bargains which their parents had made for them, acolytes of the "late leader" followed his example. Divorce has become common; among the radicals it has become even popular. "Lotus wives" are being abandoned for more youthful mates with unbound feet and modern ideas. The divorcing has not all been done by men, either: there are cases, under the new laws, of women ridding themselves of "unfaithful" husbands—incongruous as this may sound in a nation where concubines have been the male prerogative for centuries.

Romantic marriages were frequent during the Nationalist Revolution. It was inevitable that susceptible young men and women, thrown in daily contact as workers in the Kuomintang campaign, should fall in love; and there were many who went forth free, yellow and twenty-one and came back with marital ties to which their parents could give nothing but chagrined acquiescence.

Among those who followed the precedent set by Sun Yat-sen was Chiang Kai-shek, the youthful military leader of the allied Nationalist armies who is president of the Nanking government. Now many assert the "Ningpo Napoleon," as Chiang facetiously is called, merely seized an opportunity to weld himself more closely to the family of the Kuomintang godhead when in his second marriage he annexed Soong Mei-ling, sister-in-law of Sun Yat-sen. But this woman who now reigns as the First Lady of New China is the most striking example of the Westernized Chinese girl who is making history here today.

Because of the circumstances under which she was married, the new Madame Chiang has had to face the odium of disapproval from conservative circles which regard divorce as a thing of evil imported from across the seas. At present tongues still wag and the mossbacks still gossip, but this does not seem to disconcert Soong Mei-ling. She is too absorbed with the problems of her own generation—the youth that is building national character for Chinese women. Besides her official duties—she is another member of the Central Executive Committee—she is busily engaged in creating a new *esprit de femme*. One of the most hopeful indications of the existence among intelligent Chinese women of a growing consciousness of responsibility in rejuvenating their country, is found in the women's organizations which Madame Chiang has helped bring into being throughout China.

Through her efforts a Soldier's Relief Association, first established at the capital, has become a national institution, embracing branches in all important cities. Originally organized along lines somewhat similar to the American Women's Auxiliary Corps, which functioned during the World War, this Chinese Women's S. R. A. has expanded to include such undertakings as free schools for war orphans, hospitals, schools for the training of nurses and primary teachers and the erection of model homes for workmen.

Madame Chiang a Graduate of Wellesley

Some months ago, wishing to write an article about the work of this association, I asked for the necessary information. Although I am certain that I shall fall from grace if she sees this—for she abhors personal publicity—I cannot refrain from quoting a few lines from Madame Chiang's letter, which was made available to me is before me now. Written in English, which, being a graduate of Wellesley College, she speaks and writes perfectly, it seems to me to suggest a sharper picture of the mental background of a modern Chinese woman than anything I could say. The fact that she typed the letter herself also is typical of the selfsufficiency of her new countrywomen.

"We sent telegrams," she writes, "to every province, asking the leading women of each place to form organizations similar to the S. R. A. which we had begun in Nanking. In each case the result proved most gratifying, many branch associations having been formed. We feel, therefore, that apart from the actual good realized by the work of the branch associations, the appeal made by the Head Office to women all over the country has brought us into closer co-operation and is a step toward awakening the interest of our countrywomen in the affairs of China.

"Somewhere I have read that a woman is first of all a creature of emotion and that her emotion must be awakened before her reasoning functions. Sounds a bit Nietzsche-esque! Be that as it may, I have discovered that to arouse interest among ourselves the first step is to awaken the heart. This sounds like sob stuff and I dislike the tremulo chord, but I think it is understood what I am trying to say. After all, humanity—sympathy with people in pain and distress—can hold together a group of women who otherwise, because of differences in training and outlook on life, have little in common. I have found this clearly illustrated by the women of our association, some of whom are old-fashioned wives of high officials of the government, others of whom are modern wives of returned students."

Membership in the association is made up mostly of married women, which in itself is a fact of significance. Under the old system, when a woman married she went into exile, having, outside her own family, no contacts with the world. Nowadays the life of the Chinese matron is of broader social importance. She has her clubs, her political affiliations, her charitable enterprises—and, of course, her *machang* and tea parties—as has modern Western wife.

A most interesting new class of femininity in China corresponds to our own "career woman" at home. Generally products of western education (received either in China or abroad), they are found in all the professions and seem to prefer to remain unmarried, finding that there are still too many conventions which wives must observe and which would hinder them in carrying on their work. There are many women doctors, lawyers, scientists, educators, writers and even a few architects. In Tientsin I visited a private hospital housing more than 200 patients which is run by a woman

surgeon who has a number of male doctors on her staff. In Shanghai the famous Bethel Hospital is run by Dr. Mary Stone and her sister.

They have entered the field of journalism, too. The editor of the most popular paper in North China is a young woman who succeeded her husband after he had been executed for subversive writing directed against the reign of Chang Tso-lin. At the nation's capital the head of the United Press Bureau is a twenty-five-year-old slip of a girl who received her education at the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

In the elementary schools women have almost replaced male teachers, while a generation ago they were regarded as curiosities. The president of the large Gin-ling College at Nanking is Dr. Wu, a cultured and charming woman who received her Ph. D. from an American university only a few years ago. And in the private schools there are dozens of female principals.

Chinese Women in Business

Women are coming into their own in business, too. Wing On's, Sun Sun's and Sincere's, the three largest department stores in Shanghai, employ hundreds of girls as clerks. And each store has women buyers who make annual trips abroad.

The vice-president of a large Chinese insurance company is one of those "butterfly" creatures frequently seen dancing at the Majestic. The brains behind the success of Liao Kai Fook's, Shanghai's most celebrated silk store, is said to be a woman; and recently in Shanghai a new taxi company announced that its cars would be driven by experienced Chinese chauffeurettes.

Women even have gone in for banditry and kidnaping. For complicity in armed robberies three women were executed at the Shanghai garrison during the last six months. The notorious Bias Bay pirates, from whose lair near Hongkong shipping has been preyed upon for the last half dozen years, acknowledge as their leader a daring girl whose biography recently appeared in a Cantonese paper. Stories of the exploits of an equally astonishing young woman who heads a kind of Robin Hood bandit aggregation in war-torn Honan, have lately filled the Chinese press. Several times she has spurned official overtures offering her a responsible post in reward for her renunciation of bandit life.

The theater, which for centuries banned women participants, is undergoing a revolution with their restoration to the stage. Formerly all female roles were enacted by men. Today women *are* women in the drama—and the audience seems to like the innovation.

Upon all this new activity the irate elders, of whom there are just as many (or more) than elsewhere in the world, look with frowning disapprobation. Young America may be surprised to know that much the same recriminations as are heaped upon it are now being directed at the modern Chinese girl. As a matter of fact, the most current criticism one hears from the reactionaries concerns the Americanization of their women.

"What we resent," a dignified pater once told me, "is the desertion of the old virtues of Chinese womanhood for the cheap, the bizarre, the superficial accoutrements of the West: the type of girl who bobs her hair, smokes cigarettes, cuts off half her skirt and imitates mannerisms which she has picked up from the latest flapper 'movie.'"

But, oddly enough, it is the young men, often those who are the most modern and westernized, who are the severest critics of New Lady China. While editor of an English-language journal that circulates largely among Western-educated Chinese I accidentally opened up an interesting forum by publishing an editorial on the question.

My attitude was that much undeserved critisism has been leveled at the modern girl. I even felt it was conceivable that despite all her alleged shortcomings she somehow would pull her race through another generation. This opinion did not find concurrence among our male readers. I began to receive essays and articles which roundly scored the modern girl's tendency to imitate the West, maintaining that she was even more ornamental than the "porcelain woman" of yesterday. The peroration of these animadvertents was delivered, I think, by a young business man who wrote:

"She (the modern girl) bobs her hair, puts on foreign style shoes and dresses and carries foreign handbags. From head to foot everything on her either is of foreign make or domestic imitation of foreign goods. To be sure, she is afraid of no man, and goes out with them to dancing halls and cinema houses to have a good time. She stays out late at night and enjoys as much freedom as her brothers. While in daily pursuance of excitement she looks upon home life as dreary and tiresome and domestic affairs as trivial and unworthy. Thus she neither goes into the kitchen nor makes her own clothes, as her older sister did.

"She defies the orders of her parents and laughs at the teachings of the old female virtues. She attends school not for the sake of education but for bettering her chances in selecting a husband. At school her curriculum is learning new dance steps and imported love songs.

"We find such modern girls everywhere, constantly increasing in numbers. The young man who has not yet married looks upon them with suspicion and terror, and remains at the cross roads to muse whether he should continue to lead a single but carefree life or bear the unnecessary burden of selecting a good-for-nothing wife. And if you ask me what the modern Chinese girl has brought us, why, I should say, 'a bad matrimonial bargain and, thanks to the West, the ability to blow smoke through her nose!'"

O tempora! O mores! O sad, embittered young man! In you I seem to hear the echoes of 100,000 voices from afar.

But the woman's side of the question did not go unchampioned. Our gentler readers did not wait for some errant knight of words to come along—not they! They wrote their own defense, sent telling thrusts at the unsympathetic male. One young woman, in her concluding sentence, paraphrased the last sentence of the letter just quoted:

"And if you ask me what the modern girl has given to China, why I should say, 'More than the modern boy deserves and, thanks to her native intelligence, the wit to defend herself against all critics!'"

Granting which, quite obviously nothing more need be added, unless it is to remind you that if you have anything to say about traditional "Old Lady China" you had better hurry, for this spirited young woman is fast making her *non est!*

League at Geneva Makes Suggestions on Issue of Narcotic Import Certificates

The National Opium Suppression Committee at Nanking has recently received from Dr. K. S. Woo, Chinese delegate to the Opium Committee of the League of Nations, a report of the minutes of the thirteenth Session to the Council, which dealt with narcotics and drugs. In the report are contained four suggestions regarding the adoption of an import certificate system, a resume of which is as follows:

1. It would be a great convenience to governments if import certificates issued in a language not widely understood could be accompanied by a translation in one or other of the two official languages of the League.
2. It is desirable that an import certificate should always state the period within which the importation is to be effected.
3. It is permissible under the Geneva Convention to report in several consignments a quantity of narcotic drugs covered by a single import certificate, provided that each consignment so exported is covered by a separate export authorisation.
4. Article 15 of the Geneva Opium Convention provides that no consignment should be permitted to pass through a third country unless the copy of the export authorisation which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

League Accepts Proposals Recommended by China

The National Opium Suppression Committee recently received a telegram from Dr. K. S. Woo, China's delegate to the League of Nations, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, reporting that the resolution submitted by the Advisory Committee on Traffic in Opium and Other Dangerous Drugs, as regards China's proposals for the execution of the Hague provisions, had been passed by the Council. It may be recalled that, at the last session of the Advisory Committee, Dr. Woo suggested on behalf of the Chinese Government that the League should take effective measures for the carrying out of the terms as provided in Articles 15-19, Chapter IV of the Hague Convention of 1912, by the signatory nations. During the course of the discussion, a resolution was adopted for the reservation of the proposal. This question has been brought out again for discussion in the present session, which is being held in Geneva, and has received favorable consideration of the Council, as Dr. Woo reports.

Independence for the Philippines?

(The New Republic, April 9)

SCARCELY a day passes that does not bring to light some new phase of the Philippine problem. Several weeks ago anti-Filipino riots took place in California, indicating that the Filipino is becoming our latest "yellow peril." During the last few years a movement has been growing in favor of excluding Filipino laborers from entering the United States. If this end cannot be directly accomplished, there is no doubt that sooner or later Pacific Coast congressmen will vote for Philippine independence in order that our Oriental exclusion laws may be applied against the Filipinos. Meanwhile, the farm organizations continue to demand Philippine independence so as to protect the American farmer against the competition, real or imaginary, of Philippine sugar and cocoanut oil.

Many high-minded people profess to be shocked at the "sordid" motives which prompt the Pacific Coast labor leaders and the farm organizations to support Philippine independence. Yet these motives are no more sordid than many of the arguments which have been used in the past for retaining the islands. If Philippine independence has in itself been a praiseworthy ideal, the fact that it is now supported by farm and labor organizations for material ends is no reason why the ideal should be abandoned or its realization postponed.

Despite legalistic arguments to the contrary, there is no doubt that the United States is committed to a policy of ultimate independence for the Philippines. Presidents Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson all went on record in favor of this policy. The Congress of the United States formally accepted the independence goal in the famous preamble to the Jones Act of 1916.

Filipinos Desire to Be Free

Similarly, there is no doubt that the Philippine people desire independence. The legislature, which includes Moro representatives, annually votes an independence resolution—unanimously. During the last year, a Filipino agricultural congress, a convention of Filipino business men, and the local Protestant and Catholic clergy all voted in favor of independence. Independence sentiment has been quickened by American efforts to impose racial and economic discriminations against the people whom we used to call "our little brown brothers."

Despite the past promises of the United States and the desires of the Filipino people, the last three Republican administrations at Washington seem to have repudiated the independence goal. The vigorous, if unsuccessful, effort of Governor-General Wood to curtail Philippine autonomy is a matter of record. Although Mr. Stimson adopted a policy of "cooperation" with the local legislature in a magazine article written before he became Governor-General he expressed his opposition to independence; and since then he has ardently supported the present tariff regime—which, since it fastens an American trade monopoly upon the islands, is diametrically opposed to the independence ideal.

Two reasons have been advanced against independence for the Philippines. One is that the Philippine people are not ready to govern themselves. Those who use this argument invariably uphold as a test of self-government an absolute standard of administration which few governments in the world—least of all the United States—live up to in practice. Judged by these standards, the Philippines will be no more able to govern themselves fifty years from now than they are today. Independence for the Philippines may lead to a slump in "efficiency"; it may result in the increase of graft. Nevertheless, freedom is bound to release springs of energy and initiative in the Philippine people which at present are held back by alien rule. It is certain that the Filipinos today are as competent to run their own affairs as are the Nationalists of China and, for that matter, most of the independent governments of Latin America and Central Europe.

A second argument used against independence is that it would injure the international position of the United States. Those who believe that trade follows the flag urge the retention of the Philippines as a commercial base. Others, dominated by conceptions of naval strategy and of balance of power, demand the retention of the Philippines as the pivot of American influence in the Orient. It is not difficult to answer these arguments. The vast trade developed by the United States in the past with China and Japan has been little affected by our occupation of the Philippines; and there is no reason to believe that this trade would come to an end with Philippine independence. In fact, our commercial success in China has been due, not to a guntboat policy, but to the fact that the American people have been generally sympathetic to the aspirations of Chinese Nationalism. If, after making professions about independence for the last twenty-five years, we now adopt a niggardly policy toward the Philippines—and at a time when colored peoples elsewhere are getting their freedom—the effect upon the unique position we enjoy in the Orient would be disastrous.

As the discussions at the London naval conference have revealed, granting independence to the Philippines would be an important step in solving the American-Japanese naval problem. The American navy now demands a fleet large enough to defend these islands from attack. The Japanese are the only people in a position to take the Philippines; and they resent the implication that they are planning to conquer them. What is more, they believe that a navy large enough to defend the Philippines will be strong enough to attack Japan, unless the ratio fixed for the Japanese fleet at the Washington conference is revised. Obviously these difficulties would disappear if the Philippines received their independence. Then the naval "needs" of Japan and the United States both could be reduced. The security of an independent republic of the Philippines could, on the other hand, be guaranteed by its admission to the League of Nations or by a neutralization agreement signed by the powers who are parties to the Washington Four Power Pact.

The Tariff that Binds

Since we have promised the Philippines their independence, and since the Filipinos desire it, the only question to be settled is whether they should receive their freedom immediately or whether it should come at the end of a transitional period. As a result of the tariff regime established in 1909, about 70 percent of the Philippine overseas trade is with the United States. It is quite true, as opponents of independence point out, that the sudden erection of an American tariff against Philippine imports, which would follow upon the granting of independence, would disorganize economic conditions in the islands, and thus create a grave initial handicap to political independence, which might even be fatal. Yet it is not by the indefinite perpetuation of the existing tariff regime that the difficulty can best be met—for that would simply strengthen the present unnatural bond between the Philippines and the United States—but rather by a program which will gradually reorganize Philippine economic life so as to relieve it of its present dependence upon the American market. Similar considerations make it desirable to work out a political program whereby the people of the Philippines may step by step take over the complete control of their government.

A number of proposals looking toward independence by transitional steps have been introduced into Congress during the last few years. The latest was presented to the Senate a few weeks ago by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, He proposes that the Philippine legislature draw up a constitution for the commonwealth of the Philippine Islands. This commonwealth would be completely self-governing, except that an American resident commissioner would have certain rights of consultation. This commonwealth would be given tariff autonomy; it would have the right to impose duties upon American goods entering the islands; in return the United States would gradually extend its duties to Philippine products until, at the end of ten years, full duties would be applied. During this transitional period, Philippine industry would have time to search out other markets, by means of commercial agreements with Japan, China and other countries nearer home. At the end of ten years a plebiscite would be held; and if this were favorable, the Philippines would be given complete independence unless two-thirds of Congress dissented. This proposal has the merit of fixing a definite date for independence. It serves notice that the United States will keep its promises. It also has the merit of working out a procedure whereby the Philippines, instead of being plunged without preparation into the outside world, will be given American assistance in the reorganization of their political and economic life, so that at the end of ten years they will be prepared to assume the duties of an independent nation. The Vandenberg proposal is based upon sound ideas. We hope it will receive serious consideration.

Eastern and Northern Harbor Projects

BY THOMAS MING-HENG CHAO (趙敏恒)

(China Critic, May 15.)

At a meeting of the Administrative Yuan of the National Government on April 29, it was decided to use the entire portion of the refund from the Netherlands Boxer Indemnity Funds to meet the expenses in connection with the preliminary preparations for the construction of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Ports.

According to an estimate submitted by the Reconstruction Commission of the National Government, the construction cost of the two proposed ports will run up to a stupendous total of $123,700,00, out of which $66,000.000 is for the Great Eastern Port and $57,700,000 for the port in the North.

The Great Eastern Port is on the north shore of Hangchow Bay. The bay is about 180 li wide at its mouth, and only 30 li wide at the spot where the proposed port is to be constructed. Further in, you come to the mouth of the Chien Tan River, and at Hangchow the river is about 5 li wide. At the time of Yuan (1280-1367) and Sung (960-1270) Dynasties, the place was one of the principal commercial ports of China. Even as near as 900 years ago, it was still a prosperous harbor on the Chekiang coast. Unfortunately, there had been a rapid deterioration of the port due to accretion of silt, and its trade was taken away completely by Shanghai and Ningpo.

Not only is the proposed port on the densely populated and prosperous Chekiang coast, it is also about halfway between the proposed Great Northern and Great Southern Ports. Ocean going steamers can go direct from the Great Eastern Port to points along the coasts of North and South America, Japan, Europe, India, Siberia, Australia and Africa. The Chien Tang River together with its tributaries provide an excellent means of transportation between the proposed port and various places in the interior of Chekiang. A motor road is being constructed which will make motor truck transportation possible from the port to Hangchow. Although there is yet no direct railway connection between the proposed port and other important commercial centres, the Chia-shih station on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway is less than 30 miles away. The harbor has a depth of from 24 to 30 feet at low water. The Hangchow Bay is generally foggy during the months of March and April, but such periods total only 450 hours a year.

Neassity for New Project

In a lengthy memorandum submitted to the National Government, the Reconstruction Commission points out the necessity of such an undertaking. It is their opinion that although Shanghai is at present the principal port of China, tremendous bars in the Whangpoo river are obstructing navigation, and that although millions of dollars have been spent for the improvement of the Shanghai harbor, nothing much is accomplished. The memorandum further points out the fact that steamers drawing 30 feet can navigate in the proposed Great Eastern Harbor, while water at the mouth of the Yangtze Channel at its lowest low water is only 17 feet. The Yangtze River is stated to be carrying tremendous amounts of silt. In fact, what it carries a year will occupy an estimated area of 40 square miles, 10 feet deep. The report of the experts states that the Chien Tang River carries very little silt. The mouth of Hangchow Bay is about 60 miles wide while that of the Yangtze Channel is only 40 miles wide.

To facilitate water transportation between the proposed port and various points in the interior, it is proposed to build a canal connecting the proposed port with Wuhun, in Anhwei Province, and Yi-hsin, in Kiangsu Province.

The construction work will be divided into three periods. The first period will be devoted to surveying and preliminary preparations. The expenses for this period will total about $1,200,000. Actual construction work will be done in the later two periods. About $20,700,000 will be spent in the second period. This sum includes $5,000,000 for the construction of a breakwater, $2,000,000 for warehouses and docks, $2,000,000 for the building of a railway connecting the Great Eastern Port with Chia-shih on the Hangchow-Shanghai-Ningpo Railway, $4,000,000 for the construction of a canal running from the proposed port to Wuhu, in Anhwei Province, $500,000 for a power plant, and about $250,000 for water works.

Approximately $44,150,000 will be needed to complete the program outlined for the final period.

In Dr. Sun Yat-sen's book on the industrial development of China, he suggested the construction of a commercial port in the North, and the site of the Great Northern Port was chosen by the late leader of the Chinese Revolutionary Movement as an ideal harbor. This matter was taken up again at a meeting of the Provincial Assembly of the Chihli Province in 1919, and it was decided at the time to start construction work, but unfortunately the provincial government failed to carry out the program adopted by the assembly.

The Great Northern Port is on Pohai Bay, between Taku and Chingwantao, where the Taching River flows into the sea. Several decades ago, sailing boats used to carry cargo from Shanghai and Chefoo to the Great Northern Port for transportation to points in Jehol and Fengtien. In the Ming Dynasty (1368-1628), troops were stationed there for the defense of the northern coast against raids by Japanese pirates. Ruins of old forts and garrison posts can still be found.

The Kailan mines have in the Great Northern Port their nearest port to the sea. Although Tientsin is at present the principal port on the North China coast, owing to the shallowness of the Hai Ho, most steam vessels have to lay off at Tangku near the mouth, nearly 50 miles from Tientsin, and handle cargo to and from lighters. There are periods when even lighters can not go up to Tientsin. Furthermore, the river is frozen during most of the winter months. These facts all go to prove that the Great Northern Port is the logical port of North China. The area the port serves totals nearly 6,550,000 square miles, or almost 59 per cent of the total area of China, including such places like Hopei, Shansi, Honan, Shensi, Kansu, Chinghai, Jehol, Charhar, Suiyuan, Mukden, Ninghsia, Chinese Turkestan, Mongolia, Kirin, and Heilungkiang. The population of this district totals 150,000,000. If the wilderness of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan is developed, the port will be the principal shipping centre for the export of agricultural products from those far off regions.

The distances between the Great Northern Port and other important North China ports follow:

Antung	278 knots
Dairen	147
Yingkow	185
Hulutao	126
Chingwantao	64
Tangku	70
Tientsin	96
Lungkou	115
Chefoo	160
Tsingtao	167

The Great Northern Port became prominent in history in the Seventh Century, when the second emperor of Tang Dynasty (618-906) came to the place to plan his expedition against Korea, and stayed there 19 days. According to investigation by experts, the channel can be easily dredged to a depth of 30 feet. Foggy days in this part of China are very few. The port is frozen in the winter for two months, but it is believed that with the construction of a breakwater and with the aid of ice-breakers, the port can be kept ice free at all times of the year.

The Great Northern Port

According to a memorandum submitted to the National Government, the Reconstruction Commission proposes that $57, 700,000 be used for the construction of the Great Northern Port. The construction work will be divided into three periods of five years each, and it will take $3,900,000 every year for fifteen years to complete the program. It is estimated that $22,000,000 will be needed for the first period, $18,200,000 for the second period, and $17,500,000 for the third period. It is pointed out, however, in the memorandum that as soon as work outlined for the first period is completed, the port will begin to make money and that if the amount of $22,000,000 can be raised to start actual construction work, the port will soon make enough money itself to pay for the expenses in connection with the construction work of the next two periods.

Although the National Government has decided to appropriate the entire amount of the refund of the Netherlands Boxer-Indemnity Funds to meet the expenses in regard to the preliminary preparations for the construction of two proposed ports, it is evident that the Netherlands Indemnity Funds alone are insufficient. The Ministry of Finance may be instructed by the National Government to set aside annually a certain amount of money for this purpose, but it is necessary

(Continued on page 535)

A Japanese Criticizes China's "Harem" System

BY TETSUICHIRO HIKIDA

(English Edition, Osaka Mainichi, May 11.)

A VEHEMENT protest of the young rising women in China against the men who take special pride in the number of their wives—a resolution couched in strong terms, such as a demand for arrest of those married men who possess concubines, was adopted at the recent general meeting of the Shanghai Women's Association and immediately submitted to the legislative authorities of the Nanking Government.

Even among the ultra-conservative warlords there is none so bold as to stand against this movement for abolition of plurality in wives. It is considered to be rather out of date among well educated Chinese young men that so shameless a question as the "harem system" has yet to be discussed today, though they are not, by any means, indifferent toward the existence of the institution. Be that as it may, in order to understand the popularity of the movement for abolition of the system, one must bear in mind that besides its moral and intellectual condemnation, there is the economic cause which is making it all the more difficult to maintain more than one wife at present.

Miss Chen Leads Movement

Miss Chen of the Shanghai Women's Association, the champion of feminism, indicting the "harem system," stigmatises its irrationality in the following vein: "It is intolerable that the man who is legally married should keep extra wives. Therefore, as a penalty, he who possesses a second wife after having been lawfully married must be arrested and punished. He must pay the highest price for his violation of fidelity and chastity. Heretofore, sisters of China have been too slow in their steps and too lenient toward men."

"Consequently men have become conceited animals. It is because we, women in China, have remained supinely at the mercy of men's oppression; we have slaved for them, blindly obeyed their capricious commands, and have fulfilled their random desire. But the time has come for us to throw off the yoke of the tyranny of men. One must strike iron while it is red, yet the iron of our emancipation never seems to become hot. No longer can we wait for such a time. Our perseverance is exhausted. Now is the opportunity for us to get together and rise against the oppression under the banner 'Down With the Harem System'."

Continuing, Miss Chen declares: "Excepting the physical constitution, there is no question of superiority between men and women. As to the intellectual capacity there is apparently no difference whatever."

Such is the cry of young women which is heard everywhere in China. This is the age of discordant orchestrations rendered by 'moga." Never will they surrender to men from now on. Their slogan is "Down With Tyranny of Men."

Moral Foundation Indispensable

We believe, however, that the abolition of the "harem system" in China must be realized through legislation, side by side with the agitation of the emancipation movement among women. As a matter of fact, little can be expected of legislation alone, for the "harem system" is a long established social institution which can hardly be eradicated by the mere passing of a law.

Legislation must be preceded by moral and intellectual rectification and purification. Uprooting the evils and the removal of the influences that have been responsible for the perpetuation of this irrational institution are regarded as prerequisites for the realization of the Chinese women's aspiration. Obviously such an anachronistic and inhuman institution as the "harem system" is destined to be buried in the future as a "question of the past," yet that day is to be brought about not by force of law alone but rather by harmonization of two souls drawn to the sincere love and happiness of each other.

We shall make a further study of various features of the peculiar matrimonial institution called the "harem system."

Fatalism and Harem System

It is true that of late the well-educated class of young Chinese men and women have begun asserting their right of marriage and freedom of selection of mates. The will of parents has considerably given in to the wishes of the men and women who are to be married. Under the old fashioned paternalistic institution of marriage, no semblance of individual rights of the parties directly concerned could be recognized. Save for a few exceptions, it would be right to say that no thoroughgoing understanding or human harmony can be attained under the system of paternalism in marriage.

It is not the fault of the young couple if they cannot get along smoothly as husband and wife. The only tie that prevents the couple from seeking divorce is the fact that they do not seek happiness in married life. Once this "can't-be-helpedness" is put aside, what gaarantee of solidarity of wedlock can be found elsewhere under the paternalism?

Rebels in Marriage

Though limited in number, a small portion of romantically inclined people revolted against the old institution of marriage. They vindicated their right of selection of mates, like in the movie and drama, much to the consternation of their parents. For that account the rebels were indiscriminately branded with the stigma of delinquency, degeneracy, and infidelity.

Generally speaking, Chinese women in the past were taught to be gentle and obedient to their husbands, with little emphasis, if any at all, on loving them. Such "frivolous behavior" as love, a world which has an enchanting sound to the ears of modern people, was hardly whispered in old Chinese polite circles. At that time, men felt little inconvenience due to the domestic institution as long as they happened to be financially well-to-do.

The standard of social ethics being entirely different from that which prevails in Christiandom, no one ever felt moral restraint, much less suffered social ostracism, in seeking more wives than one to fulfill desires unsatisfied by wives of their parents' choice.

But the trend of times has wrought radical changes in society as well as in the mental attitude of the people in China. No longer such arrogant justification of men's selfishness is tolerated, at least outwardly.

Economic Independence of Women

The modern women in China have awakened to the necessity of economic independence. The realization that they must first attain the means of self-support has dawned upon them in order to reach the goal of their untrammeled emancipation. It is, then, little wonder that many of them seek professions outside of their homes. By engaging themselves in such professions, or acquiring vocational training which they can make use of in case of necessity, they have become able to safeguard their stronghold.

Imagine the women armed with vocational training mentioned. Will they allow themselves to be trampled down and made the playthings of men? Will they stand the tyranny of men? After three score years since the advent of Nora, the pioneer modern woman who ran away from the doll's house, Chinese women at last have resolved to quit being doll's. Seen from the angle above-mentioned, attainment of economic independence will, undoubtedly, help Chinese women to abolish the "harem system" to no small measure.

Divorce Becomes Easy

Of many features that have been created by the Kuomintang Revolution, special attention must be paid to the growing tendency for easy divorce. If it is exaggerating to say that divorce is extremely easy in China, this much can be said in the light of facts, that divorce has become not very cumbersome in regard to legal proceedings. China may be behind the United States in many respects, but in the number of divorces, she is now close at the heels of her "sister republic."

There is no longer humiliation and nerve-racking persecution experienced by the parties seeking separation of marriage bond as was the case in the past. Over the modern tendency of divorce conservatives may shed tears of lamentation, yet they need not be too pessimistic, for it will not be long before the young men and women in China will follow the dictates of conscience in matters of matrimonial affairs.

Everything is in a transition period in that ancient country. The chances are those who secretly keep more than one wife will be punished by the state, or else they will inevitably lose the mates of their own selection.

4. 'Harem System' as Means of Acquiring Offspring

As long as the perpetuation of one's own family is an instinct of man, instances abound when extra wives are

chosen for sake of offspring if the legally married wife is sterile.

According to the general conception of the Chinese family institution in which perpetuation of lineage is demanded, the so-called harem system for the sake of offspring has been placed above the pale of criticism.

Not only that. Almost all warlords boasted the number of their extra wives as a manifestation of their wealth and might, while childless but faithful first wives were obliged to live with the extra wives under the same roof. The first wives were supposed to console themselves by contemplating the continuation of their lords' blood by the extra wives.

Against this man-made institution, young men and women of China have revolted. Slowly but steadily, their sense of reponsibility has transcended from the individualistic consideration of family welfare to the larger and broader sense of happiness of society, hence the "harem system" is doomed.

Extra Wives as Nurses

Sometimes extra wives were engaged by aged men for the physical warmth they were able to impart to their husbands' bodies. These extra wives were thus more nurses than anything else.

During the Ching dynasty when high government officials had plenty of money and leisure, the practise of having in their old age as many wives as they were able to maintain found much favor among this class. However, before we pity the poor women who had to play the role of hot-water bottles simply for the sake of money, we must not forget that our country is stained with such a deplorable institution as public prostitution.

"What, he wants to keep extra wives?" "What nonsense in this hard world!" Such is the protest and condemnation of the "harem system" on everybody's lips. The whole thing can be nothing but idle words as far as the young men and women of China are concerned who are struggling with the high cost of living and the decline of the silver price.

Indeed, there can hardly be found any other institution that is so luxurious and irrational as the "harem system" to young Chinese people who are obliged to lead a life of celibacy, not because of their own wishes but chiefly because of economic pressure.

At the same time, this economic determinism will sound the death knell to the obsolete "harem system" quicker and more effectively than a bundle of prohibition laws of the government.

Solution by Education

To put it briefly, the fundamental solution of the problem of the abolition of the "harem system" in China must be sought in the spreading of elementary education. Yet even granting that educatian can be developed to the point where this system is abolished, can we expect in the near future the promulgation of any law prohibiting the possession of extra wives by which law officials of the Nanking Government would first be punished?

Since the establishment of the present Nanking Government, the officials of course declare they are advocates of monogamy. But in reality, if I am allowed to speak frankly with due apology to good taste, it is said that there is hardly any high official who has not more than one wife.

Under the circumstances it is very doubtful whether an effective taboo on the "harem system" can be made by law.

In spite of the sombre outlook, the voice first raised by the Shanghai Women's Association is gaining strength. Joined by the women throughout the length and breadth of the nation, it has developed into a thunderous warcry of denunciation of the irrational system. Onward, the young women of China are maching shouting the slogan "Down With the Harem System".

We sincerely hope for their success.

Let Missionaries Distribute Famine Funds: President Hoover

President Herbert Hoover at the opening of the American Red Cross convention in Washington May 5 advised the charitable organizations working to raise funds for China to permit the missionaries to administer the funds in China. He said that missionaries might purchase the necessary grain, and distribute it according to their intimate knowledge of conditions. In this manner, the President said, it might be possible to escape the greed of soldiers and tax collectors, and other obstacles, such as lack of transportation.

Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co. Urged to Reopen

The Shanghai committee of the Special District Kuomintang Party Headquarters has sent a petition to the Central Party Headquarters at Nanking urging the immediate reopening of Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, leading Chinese manufacturers of cigarettes. The petition pointed out that while the company had suffered recent heavy losses, it is, nevertheless in a position to resume operations. It was stated that the closure of the factory had thrown 3,000 skilled employes out of work, thus aggravating unemployment and in addition it was necessary to maintain the native Chinese tobacco industry.

Nanyang Brothers' cigarette plants in Shanghai were closed several months ago, the announced reason being inability to operate in the face of high labor costs, unfavorable exchange and heavy taxation. As a result of pressure brought by the local Kuomintang committee the company was forced to pay the workmen several months salaries in advance at the time of the closing down of the plant.

Recently it was rumored that Nanyang Brothers had been purchased by the British-American Tobacco Company but this was denied. Also, it was announced that Nanyang Brothers, in order to keep their various brands "alive" had made contracts with smaller Chinese cigarettee factories in Shanghai to manufacture under a contract system, thus being able to obtain the advantage of lower labor costs than by operating its own factories. The closing of the Nanyang plants has had the practical effect of giving the British-American Tobacco Company a monopoly in the production of cigarettes inChina.

Export of Antiques to be Prohibited

The Legislative Yuan of the National Government, on May 26, announced the passage of a new law which is likely to have a profound effect upon the export of Chinese curios. According to the report issued by the *Kuo Wen* news agency, the new law creates a Central Antiques Preservation Committee to be composed of from six to eleven members recruited from the Executive Yuan, Ministries of Education and Interior and from the various government museums and Central Research Council. The law provides that all antiques belong to the state, but discoverers shall be entitled to appropriate monetary reward from the Government. Excavations in search of relics can only be undertaken under supervision of the Committee. Private collectors possessing valuable antiques are required to report same to the local government authorities and exportation is prohibited. China's annual export of antiques, most of which go to private collectors and museums in the United States amount to more than Tls 1,500,000 annually.

EASTERN AND NORTHERN HARBOR PROJECTS

(Continued from page 533)

in the meantime to raise the needed money from other sources to meet the actual construction expenses. Many years ago the Chihli Provincial Assembly proposed that Provincial Government Bonds of from $37,000,000 to $40,000,000 be floated. Three measures have now been suggested by the Reconstruction Commission, by which, it is their belief, the sum of $57,700,000 may be raised.

First, the National Government be urged to set aside a certain amount of money every year for this purpose. This step is believed to be proper, as the annual revenues collected at this port will go to the Government treasury.

Second, $40,000,000 worth of government bonds be floated. The annual customs revenues of the port will be used as security. The principal and interest will be redeemable twenty-five years later.

Third, negotiations be started with American banking group for loans. The memorandum states that Dr. Sun Yat-sen discussed this undertaking many years ago with certain leaders in the American Government, and consequently experts were sent by the American authorities to the proposed port to make investigations. The experts, it is stated, reported favorably to the American authorities.

It is hoped that the construction work on the Great Eastern and Great Northern Ports will not be unnecessarily delayed, for the opening of these two important ports to foreign and domestic trade will undoubtedly benefit not only those places in their immediate neighborhood, but all parts of China.

Specialist in the "Making" of Good Money

Clifford Hewitt, the designer and builder of the Central Mint of the Chinese Republic, is the son of Isaac Hewitt, one of the old pioneer engineers of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and his grandfather, Thomas Hewitt was a railroad and bridge contracting engineer in the early developments of bridge and railroad-construction in America. This no doubt accounts for the wonderful piece of Mint Engineering that Mr. Hewitt has so suaesfully completed. This achievement is no doubt somewhat hereditary; Mr. Hewitt is a descendant of a family of negineers.

As a young man Mr. Hewitt received his early mechanical and engineering training in the shops of the Lehigh Valley railroad, after four years of practical training in every branch of mechanical shop practice. He decided to take up Mechanical and Electrical Engineering; after graduating from the Franklin Institute of Mechanical Engineering he was associated with some of the leading industral plants of America, in ship and engine building, U. S. Ordinance work, tool and die making and the designing of automatic machinery.

Mr. Clifford Hewitt

After twelve years of practical and technical training in the engineering field, Mr. Hewitt was called into the United States Mint service in an engineering capacity. During his thirty years of Mint experience he was responsible for many improvements in methods of practical mint operations, as a great deal of the present day minting machinery used in the Mints of the United States is of his thought and design.

Mr. Hewitt was closely associated with the engineering and equipment of the new Philadelphia Mint, known as the Mother Mint of the United States; also in the building of the Mint at Denver. In 1904 he built and installed a complete mint exhibit for the St. Louis Exposition; he also built and personally installed a complete mint exhibit, from the melting to the finished coin at the-Pan Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, Calif., in 1915.

In 1918 the United States Government decided to establish a Mint in Manila, Philippine Islands, and the Philadelphia Mint was authorized to build this complete mint equipment. This entire mint equipment was planned and built at the Philadelphia Mint under the personal supervision of Mr. Hewitt. In Sept. 1919 the Secretary of the United States Treasury ordered Mr. Hewitt to proceed to Manila to install and put into operation the Mint of the Philippine Islands, and on July, 15, 1920, this mint was officially opened in the presence of the Governor General of the Philippine Islands, Governor Burton Harrison, A. P. Fitzsimmons, Treasurer of the Islands, Messrs. Quezon and Osmena of the Philippine Senate, the Chinese Consul General and staff, and other representive business men of the Island.

In Sept. 1920, while in Manila Mr. Hewitt received a cable from Mr. Chow, the Minister of Finance of the Chinese Government at Peking, requesting him to come to Peking for a conference relative to the planing and building of the Shanghai Mint. At this time Mr. Hewitt entered into a contract with the Chinese Government for a period of three years as Technical Mint Expert for the Chinese Government Mints. But being an employe of the United States Government Mint service, Mr. Hewitt could not accept this position until he received a leave of absence from his own Government. This was granted him by the State and Treasury Departments of the United States for a period of five years, with the privilege of another extension while in the service of the Chinese Government should they so desire his services beyond this period.

Early in 1921 Mr. Hewitt drew up his plans and specifications for the Central Mint of the Chinese Republic. His first thought was a practicable and suitable location for a Mint, with a piece of ground of sufficent area for future expansion. In this he showed engineering judgment, as he selected an ideal site with railroad and water communications, with easy access to the banking center of Shanghai, and last but not least, Mr. Hewitt insisted from the very beginning that this Mint *must not* be built in the International Settlement, because it is a sacred institution and belongs to the Chinese Government and its people, and ought to be controlled by them. He insisted that this mint must be built on Chinese Territory, in order that the Chinese Government can protect its sovereign rights to issue and control its own currency.

In Sept., 1926, the Minister of Finance at Peking issued an order to suspend any further work on the Mint, with instructions that buildings and machinery be placed in the custody of the Chinese Bankers Association for safe keeping, during the unsettled conditions throughout China. At this time the buildings were entirely completed, and all the machinery had arrived and was stored in various godowns ready for installation.

In November, 1926. Mr. Hewit returned to America on a vacation, with a request before leaving from the Minister of Finance that he would return to China to complete the Shanghai Mint as soon as conditions became settled in China.

In November, 1928 Mr. Hewitt received a cable from the Nationalist Government of China, with a request for him to return to China to complete the engineering work of the Central Mint and put it into operation. The installation work was fully completed by December 1929, after thorough tests of every department of the mint, covering several months time in testing out the assaying, melting, rolling, annealing, coining and weighing, and on May, 1, 1930, a commemorative medal designed by Mr. Hewitt was struck as a memento to the full completion of the Central Mint of the Chinese Republic.

American-Oriental Bank in Prosperous Condition

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation has issued a statement showing its financial position as of April 30. This bank was organized and incorporated under American charter in October, 1917, with an initial paid-up capital of $122,226. By the end of 1928, the capital had increased to $445,555, with accumulated reserves of $213,045. Since then these two items have grown steadily until at the end of April, 1930, they stood at $1,464,587 and $501,360 respectively.

The total deposits at the end of the year 1918 amounted to only $291,562. These rose steadily to $3,258,989 at the end of 1922, and to $5,708,376 as at April 30, 1930.

The bank recently acquired the property of the late Chinese-American Bank at 29 Nanking Road and contemplates moving its offices there by the beginning of June.

Geneva Conference Discusses Limitation of Manufacture of Drugs

The Council of the League of Nations at Geneva May 15 adopted the Committee's report in favor of convening a conference for the limitation of the manufacture of dangerous drugs, composed of the representatives of twenty-five countries, including Great Britain, Canada, China, Egypt, the United States, India, Japan, Persia and Turkey.

On the same date a telegram from Geneva stated that enough opium to supply the medicinal needs of the world for several years is aboard a mystery ship which is stated to have cleared from Bushire, Persian Gulf, and destined for Vladivostok. It is learned that Great Britain and other Naval Powers have been requested to keep a look-out for the ship. It is thought probable that an attempt will be made to discharge the cargo into junks in the open sea.

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Militarizing the Model Province

BY YEN CHING-YUEH

(in "China Tomorrow")

WHEN a certain traveller entered the "model province" of Shansi in the early part of March he was greatly surprised to discover that there were no less than a dozen separate places for recruiting in one district at Tatung. One officer in charge of this recruiting told me that he alone had secured nearly two hundred recruits in less than three weeks. I asked many of these new recruits their reason for enlisting in the army, and almost without exception they declared that because of the famine conditions existing in many parts of the province and the general unemployment that is prevalent that they were enlisting in order to stave off actual starvation. Twenty thousand men are reliably reported to have been added to the Shansi army within that province during the past month.

Imagine my amazement then, in face of this widespread recruiting, when I encounter a certain Mr. Chao in T'aikoo in the prison detention house because he had refused to give $6,000 to the government for the disbandment loan. Mr. Chao was still in prison when I left Shansi at the end of March. Another burden on the people of Shansi has been the printing of vast quantities of unsecured paper money which at the time I was there was discounted twenty per cent over silver values. No silver, except in very small quantities, could be exported from the province, while the notes were forced on the public by law.

Growing Scourge of Militarism

Having been confronted by the above facts, all obviously detrimental to the people of Shansi, I hastened to seek an explanation from the leading authorities of the province. They confirmed my general impression of the growing scourge of militarism by concrete facts. At the beginning of the Republic, General Yen had only 15,000 soldiers in Shansi. Now he has in excess of 200,000 and they are growing in number daily. Yet the total income of the entire province is less than twenty millions of dollars annually. This amount is obviously insufficient for the maintenance of the army, to say nothing of the vast amount that would be required for civil and economic purposes if the province is to recover from the conditions wrought by the disastrous famine of the past year. Consequently the government has been straining its efforts to increase its income by every way possible. One of the most lucrative methods has, of course, been the printing of paper money, and the withdrawal of silver from circulation. For a time, the government has been able to pursue this policy without severe hardship, but in the long run it has meant a marked increase in the cost of living, an increase which has been estimated to be between thirty and eighty per cent.

The embargo on silver is very strictly enforced. No one is allowed to take more than $50 in silver with him in leaving the province, and anyone who attempts to do so is heavily fined, and in some cases the entire amount is confiscated. In fact the only silver going out of the province is for arms and opium.

Taxes have been greatly increased. At Tatung, for example, there are three different agencies for taxation; the Sha Ho Yuan, the Union Tax Bureau, and the United Tax Bureau. Tobacco and wine have long been government monopolies, and recently the rich coal mines in Kou Chuan have been taken over by the government in order to raise more money for military expense.

One of the strangest and most pernicious of all the taxes is the so-called "additional tax" which is levied on all criminals in addition to the regular sentence of fine and imprisonment. This tax differs from the fine in one important respect. When a criminal is too poor to pay his fine, he has the privilege of serving an additional prison term in lieu of cash payment. However this "additional tax" cannot be avoided in this manner; the convicted man must pay the tax or persuade his friends and relatives to pay it for him or else he is tortured and held in prison until the full amount is forthcoming. The amount of this tax is not fixed, but varies with the economic status of the prisoner. In other words it is likely to be as high as authorities believe it possible to collect.

"Additional" Taxes

One prisoner who had been convicted of opium smuggling told me that in his case the "additional tax" had amounted to two thousand dollars, which was far greater than his whole wealth. The police ordered him to write home to his father and ask for the money. The father became frightened upon hearing the news and disappeared. Thereupon the authorities called upon his uncle and put him in prison for two months in an effort to collect the amount, which even yet was not forthcoming. My informant told me that only the fact that he was a student in Shansi University saved him from untold tortures.

In another case a man was imprisoned for two whole years simply because he could not pay a two dollar additional tax. When I asked one of the leading officials of the province about this case, he told me that every policeman was responsible for arresting at least five opium smugglers every month, and that often towards the end of the month the policemen would become frightened and arrest a number of beggars on the charge of opium smuggling. Evidently the poor man who could not pay or collect by any means a two dollar tax was one of these beggars.

There are in addition to the many different kinds of taxation, two bond issues which have been floated within the province. The first of these is presumably for the stabilization of the provincial currency. A little over a month ago, General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, persuaded General Yen Hsi-shan to redeem the paper currency by means of a bond issue. The bonds were issued and paid for, and the bank opened with the announcement that all banknotes would be converted into silver. The people flocked to the bank to exchange their notes, but inasmuch as the police arrested everyone who went out of the city gates with more than fifty silver dollars, the demand for silver dollars suddenly lessened. Even in spite of this, the bank discontinued all payments in less than a week, and they have not been resumed.

The second bond issue is the disbandment issue of one and a half million dollars. Even though the disbandment bureau has formally been abolished, and recruiting can be seen everywhere, the bond issue is still being pressed. On April 4th, five days after the disbandment bureau had been abolished, the chamber of commerce of Tientsin was compelled to pay out some $200,000 for disbandment bonds.

Because of the depreciation of paper money, the excessive taxation, and famine conditions within the province, there have been a steadily increasing number of business failures within the province. The following figures show the growth in a graphic way:

Month	Number of Shops in Taiyuan Suspending Business.
1929—September	34
October	28
November	31
December	42
1930—January	47
February	137

The poverty and demoralization of the once model province is further emphasized by the increase of banditry and lawlessness. Virtually all the bandits are ex-soldiers, remnants of the various armies which have passed through Shansi's borders in recent years. I was greatly alarmed and disheartened by the change for the worse in this respect since I last visited the province three years ago.

Similarly I found that the village self-government experiment, once the outstanding political experiment in China, had completely disintergrated, and the nucleus alone was retained—and that for the purpose of ruling and taxing the people more efficiently. Each division chief is responsible according to law for periodic visits to each of the scores of villages under his supervision. He is supposed to give virtually all of his time to this supervision and the preparation of his reports. For this work the chief receives the munificent salary of twenty dollars a month in *bank notes*. As a matter of fact this is not even sufficient for his traveling expenses, consequently we can well believe that his reports are actually made without attempting to visit all the territory under his direction.

Education Completely Neglected

Education, too, has been almost completely neglected during the past few years. In many districts I found that the schools has been closed altogether, and the rest of them are kept open with the most inadequate kind of teaching. As the salary is only $20 a year, it is obvious that no trained teacher can possibly remain at his post, and those who are without hope of other employment or the sons of

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472 NANKING ROAD

rich men who are not interested in or capable of serious work will take the jobs. Perhaps the less said about the conditions in Shansi University the better. There are three centers for the opium trade and gambling in Shansi —the provincial council, the Chentai railway station (called the foreign concession), and the University. Of these the first has been closed, so only the latter two remain. Before I went to visit the University, several of my friends warned me against being discouraged if I found no one in the school. As a matter of fact I found that the majority of the students lived in the dormitories, although many of them had jobs outside and had not troubled to register. Of the eight hundred students, one third were actively engaged in gambling. Many of them supported both themselves and their families by this means. A certain Mr. Wei, who graduated from the University in 1923, remains in the school as a professional gambler, and he is reported to make at least $4,000 a year in this manner. The teachers are for the most part officials who give but little time to the University. These men are popular not because they can teach, but because it is felt they can be useful in finding the students jobs after graduation.

A very amusing situtation arose on the occasion of my visit to the University. A student was showing me around the school and when we approached the library, he warned me against being disappointed as there were very few new books. When he tried the door, he found that it was locked and expressed his surprise at that. Whereupon I noticed a seal across the door bearing the date, December 30, 1929. The date of my visit was April 4th, but the students had evidently not yet discovered that the library had been closed and sealed.

The opium trade is a disgrace to the province. I found that most of this illegal traffic was carried on by three groups. (1) Generals and soldiers; (2) Foreigners by way of the Chentai Railway. Foreigners have a big advantage in this illegal trade on account of extra-territoriality; (3) Armed bands who work in collusion with the police. They pay for protection, and escape altogether from interference, although hundreds of poor middlemen are arrested and charged with transporting opium. The fundamental evils underlying these three groups might be described as: (1) Militarism, (2) imperialism, and (3) political corruption. Until these evils are overcome, opium smuggling will continue to flourish.

The most terrible conditions of all were found in the prisons which were, of course, my major interest. In Tatung, for example. I found that the budget for food during an entire month for 222 persone was only $15 per month. I went into one cell where it was so dark that I had to use a flashlight to see, and found no less than 68 persons huddled in a room twenty feet long by twelve feet in width. It was so crowded that when a person was taken out, he could not possibly find his place upon returning. It was absolutely impossible for the men to lie down when sleeping, so they simply leaned against one another and slept as best they could. However the superintendent assured me that conditions were much better than at the end of last year when there had been more than one hundred prisoners in this same room. I found men without any clothes on the upper parts of their bodies although it was still winter. I thought them insane, until one of them knelt down in front of me, with tears in his eyes explained that he had been in the prison for two weeks without food and that he had sold his clothes for a bowl of rice to save himself from starvation. When I asked the superintendent about this, he confessed to the truth of the man's charge, but declared that there simply was no money to feed the prisoners. "However", he assured me, "do not worry because we have put him in the same cell with some rich prisoners and they will see that he does not starve". I looked, but failed to find any prisoners that could possibly have been described as even well-to-do.

The situation in Shansi was by no means as bad as it is now a few years ago. The present deplorable and terrible conditions must be attributed chiefly to the crushing burden of militarism which has robbed the people of this once prosperous province of all that they had, and has left them impoverished beyond words. Even yet conditions are better in Shansi than in some of the other provinces which have had to bear the brunt of civil warfare for years. However, I have tried to give a picture of the terrible price which militarism exacts in China, a payment for which there is no return except in greater misery and bigger and bigger armies in order that the people may be crushed even a little more. Let anyone who believes that this country can be united by force visit Shansi, and he will come away as I did sickened at the folly of man that will allow such conditions to exist when an awakened public consciousness could abolish them overnight.

In the Field of National Reconstruction

Nanchang Railway To Purchase Rails and Equipment

The Purchasing Commission of the Ministry of Railways announced on May 24 that bids are to be opened in Nanking on June 3 for a large order of new steel rails and other equipment for the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway of Kiangsi province. The specifications are now open for inspection in the Shanghai office of the Ministry in Sassoon House. The Nanchang-Kiukiang railway is 80 miles in length and leads from the Yangtsze river at Kiukiang, to Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province.

Automatic Telephones Installed in National Capital

The Ministry of Communications announced on May 24 the completion of the installation of an automatic telephone system in the National capital. It was stated that similar systems are to be installed in the Chinese city at Shanghai and at Hankow. The Ministry announced that four Chinese experts in telephone work are departing shortly for the United States where they will pursue special studies at Harvard University, following which they will go to Chicago where they will enter the works of the Chicago Automatic Telephone Company.

Waterways of Hunan and Hupeh to be Surveyed

The Executive Yuan on May 20 adopted a resolution authorizing the making of a survey of the waterways of Hunan and Hupeh provinces under the supervision of the National Reconstruction Commission. The purpose of the surveys is to expedite reclamation and conservation projects. The cost of the surveys will be borne, one-third by the National Government and one-third each by the two provincial governments. The Ministry of Finance was authorized to make arrangements for the Central Government's share of the costs.

Shanghai Power Company To Offer Tls. 8,000,000 Stock

The Shanghai Power Company. according to an announcement appearing in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on Saturday, May 24, is shortly to issue for public subscription cumulative preferred stock to the amount of Tls. 8,000,000. The stock will pay dividends of 5 percent. According to the original announcement the stock issue will be handled by the firms of Benjamin and Potts, Chekiang Industrial Bank, National City Company and Swan, Culbertson and Fritz. Complete details of the issue will be made public on June 10.

Nanking Mayor Raises Loan of $3,000,000

Mayor Wei Tao-ming of Nanking, according. to a report appearing in the Shanghai newspapers, succeeded in disposing of municipal bands amounting to $3,000,000 on May 26, the purpose of the loan being to finance municipal construction projects, including a new wator-works system (see description elsewhere in this issue). The loan was issued several months ago, but according to report only $600,000 worth of bonds had been sold. As a result of conferences with Shanghai Chinese bankers which were participated in by T. S. Soong, Minister of Finance, the entire bond issue was taken up. The bonds are secured on Nanking city revenues.

Chekiang to be Made a Model Province

According to a report of the *Kuo Min* news agency on May 22, comprehensive schemes for various administrative and economic innovations in Chekiang in order to make it the "model" province of the country have been formulated by the Chekiang Provincial Government authorities. Many of the measures are designed to increase the efficiency of the provincial administration, and Government officials will hereafter be appointed only by competitive examinations and strictly on the basis of merit. To ensure the faithful execution of official duties by the district authorities throughout the province, periodical inspection tours will be made by the Chairman of the Provincial Government. Strict maintenance of peace and order throughout the province and eradication of banditry in the districts affected will also be carried out. Measures will be introduced for the promotion of industry and commerce, and various miscellaneous and burdensome taxes will also be abolished.

Sassoons To Construct Three Buildings Costing Tls. 7,000,000

E. D. Sassoon and Company of Shanghai have announced the early construction to three new buildings in Shanghai, two to be apartment hotels and the other a combination apartment and office building. One apartment house to be constructed on North Soochow Road will have 6,000,000 cubic feet and will cost Tls. 2,500,000. Two other buildings to be constructed by the same interests at the corner of Foochow and Kiangsi roads opposite the Municipal building, are expected to be completed by January, 1932. Together they will cost Tls. 4,500,000. One will be known as Hotel Metropole and the other Hamilton House.

In addition to the foregoing announcements, the French Credit Foncier D'Extreme Orient, has announced the completion of a Tls. 600,000 apartment house at the corner of Route de Grouchy and Route de Say Zoong in the French concession. The building is 9-stories in height and contains 67 apartments.

National Institute of Scientific Management Proposed For China

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, convened a meeting of business leaders and industrial experts at the Bankers Association, Shanghai recently to discuss ways and means of establishing a special organ for the promotion of "rationalization" and scientific management in various industrial and commercial enterprises. Qver one hundred and fifty of Shanghai's prominent industrial leaders and experts were present. Dr. Kung said China's industries are still in the infant stage and are far behind those of other leading industrial countries. The problems to be faced, he said, are numerous. The most outstanding ones among these are: (1) the need of applying scientific methods in management, (2) the importance of scientific training for employees, (3) the promotion of efficiency in production and the elimination of industrial wastes in various forms and (4) the fostering of a cooperative spirit between management and labor.

Dr. Kung Urges "Revolutionary" Scientific Spirit

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in an address delivered on May 24 before the Shanghai Bureau of Inspection and Testing of Commodities, urged the adoption of a "revolutionary scientific spirit," in the daily work of the employes of this department. In defining the term, "revolutionary scientific spirit," Dr. Kung explained that he meant the type of spirit that would replace old things and old methods in China. In other words, he urged the directors of the Bureau to seek to eliminate evil practices existing in Chinese industries and to urge improvement in methods of production. The local bureau for the testing of commodities was established fourteen months ago and consists of a cotton testing department, animal products testing department, raw silk testing department, tung-oil testing department and lace and embroidery testing department. Dr. Kung stated that the Bureau, although newly established, had made remarkable progress in the improvement of products exported from China.

Chinese Protest Against Japanese Shale-Oil Plant at Fushun

A report by the Japanese *Rengo* news service from Tokyo on May 23 stated that the representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government stationed in Mukden, on May 20 handed to the Japanese Consul in that city, a formal protest against the operation of the shale-oil plant recently opened at Fushun by the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway. The shale-oil plant, said to be the largest in the world, recently was opened by the South Manchuria Railway for the production of mineral oil. The plant is located about 20 miles east of Mukden and is producing oil by the distillation process from the Fushun coal seam. The Chinese protest is based on the claim that the Japanese concession for the construction of S. M. R., while permitting coal

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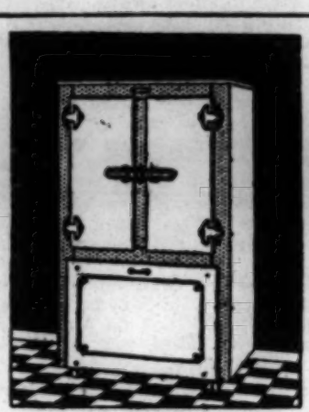

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mining, does not mention oil, hence the Chinese authorities demand the plant be closed down pending the opening of negotiations on the subject. According to the *Rengo* report the plant has a capacity of 70,000 tons of crude oil and by-products, 18,000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 7,000 tons of paraffin a year. The Fushun oil-shale runs for a distance of about 10 miles, the strata being about 450 feet deep in the thickest place. The total tonnage of shale available is placed at 5,300,000 tons with an average oil content of 6 percent.

New Manchurian Railways to Cost $34,000,000

Provincial officials of the There Eastern Provinces are now planning the construction of three railways, involving a total expenditure of more than $34,000,000, according to advices received from Harbin.

The three routes for the railways now being considered are (1) from Yah-Kiu-Tai to Chang-Chia-Wei in Kirin, (2) from Sui-Hwa to Wang-Kya, and (3) from Tse-Ho to Tung-Kiang.

The largest of these, is the Tse-Ho—Tung-Kiang line, The total cost of construction is estimated at $30,000,000, which will be raised by the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces.

However the first railway to be built is the Yah-Wiu-Tai to Chang-Chia-Wei line. 30 li in length. The total cost of construction is estimated at $3,000,000, and will be financed by Kirin Province. Construction work is scheduled to be completed within a period of six months.

The second railway planned. is the Sui-Hwa—Wang-Kya line, 130 li in length. Harbin currency $1,300,000 will be the total cost of construction. The fund will be raised from the cities and districts in the area of the railway. Building will begin as soon as the fund has been raised.

Trade Unions in Tientsin

(Nankai Statistical Service, May 5)

The table below, adapted from a recent compilation by the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Special Municipality of Tientsin in 1929, shows that there are altogether 12 trade unions and 72 branches with a total membership of 29,542 workers, of whom 26,649 or 90.2% are men, 1,935 or 6.6% are women, and 958 or 3.2% are children under 16 years of age. These trade unions may be classified according to occupations into three main groups, namely; textile, communication and other, of these 16,350 members (13,836 men, 1,884 women and 640 children), or 55.4% of the total, belong to the textile group; 7,242 members (7,202 men and 40 children), or 24.5% of the total, belong to the communication group; and 5,940 members (5,611 men, 51 women and 278 children), or 20.1% of the total, belong to the other group.

It may be observed that of the 29,542 union members 2,644 or 9%, are unemployed. They are all men members.

Trade Unions in the Special Municipality of Tientsin, 1929.

Occupation	No. Unions	No. Branches	No. Men	Union Members Women	Children	Total
Textile:						
Cotton Spinning & Weaving	5	22	10,749	1884	640	13,318
Carpet Weaving		1	42			42
Artificial Silk Weaving		4	3,000			3,000
Communication:						
Railway	2	7	2,877		83	2,910
Cargo Drivers		1	2,000			2,000
Coolie		4	290			290
Tramway		4	1,126		2	1,128
Telephone	1	4	909		5	914
Other:						
Tailoring	1	8	1,666	51	30	1,747
Leather		1	54			54
Goldsmith		1	210			210
Printing	1	4	560			560
Match		2	1,156			1,156
Pig Hair	1		934		248	1,182
Flour		2	145			145
Janitors		4	266			266
Office Employees	1	3	620			620
Total	12	72	26,649*	1,935*	958	29,542*

* These totals are obtained after actual addition of the number of members for the unions here included but differ from those given by the Bureau, perhaps due to misprint or miscalculation.

Foochow and Amoy Suffer from Japanese Opium Traffickers

The *Review* is informed that in Foochow and Amoy, where Formosans of Japanese nationality abound, the running of opium dens and trafficking in contraband have been carried on either exclusively or under their protection despite repeated protests lodged with the local Japanese Consuls. It is alleged that the strict enforcement of prohibition laws by the Chinese authorities further facilitates the Japanese in carrying on their illicit trade, for the very reason that Chinese are unable to carry on the trade due to the strictness of their authorities, while the Japanese, enjoying their extraterritorial rights and utilizing the consular jurisdictional system, are openly and extensively conducting this contraband trade to ruin the Chinese.

The Provincial Opium Suppression Committee of Fukien, ever since its inauguration, has strictly upheld the policy of absolute prohibition of opium and other narcotic drugs among the Chinese and many a raid conducted by the Bureau of Public Safety has effectively served their purposes. The number of Japanese controlled dens and shops is nevertheless on the verge of tremendous increase. A recent investigation reveals a total of one hundred thirty nine dens and shops in Foochow and two hundred and three in Amoy, while before there were only seventy-six in Foochow and a little over a hundred in Amoy.

Among the 139 dens in Foochow are to be noted the following signs on opium shops:—

Zia Ching Yun (who keeps four dives and recently absconded on shooting to death one of his Chinese customers)

Hop Yuen	Yang	Hong
Yung Hwa	„	„
Zai Kee	„	„
Tung Kwan	„	„
Chun Dah	„	„
Pao Tai	„	„
Ren Yuen	„	„
San Hai	„	„
E Tah	„	„
Sung Hsing	„	„
San Sing	„	„

A Japanese Drug Factory in Kwantung

In connection with the report published in the Sydney *Sun*, alleging the manufacture of cocaine in China, the National Anti-Opium Association of China has addresed a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of which the following are paragraphs:

"So far as the Association is aware, until recently at least China is decidedly not a manufacturing country of pernicious drugs such as cocaine, morphia and heroin. They have all been smuggled in, in increasing quantities, from Europe and Japan both for consumption in China and for transhipment to other places, the latter phase of the traffic being no doubt due to China's lack of political authority in her leading ports where the smugglers risk little or no chance of detection.

"However, recently we have learned from reliable sources that there is a Japanese factory in Port Arthur, in the Japanese administered Kwantung Territory, and it has also been repeatedly reported to us that Japanese nationals have started the manufacture of dangerous drugs in Chungking, Szechuen, from where the products are smuggled down-river. We have accordingly petitioned the local authorities concerned to investigate these reports, but, owing to the existence of foreign political rights in China, investigation, to say nothing of prevention, is obviously very difficult."

Police to be Prohibited from Imposing Fines on Opium Addicts

Nanking, May23.—The genuineness of opium suppression has sometimes been rendered impossible by the malpractice of collection of fines from opium addicts by the police, who, under most circumstances, make big profits for themselves instead of performing their duties.

With a view to ending this corruption method, the National Opium Suppression Committee, at its 39th Session, in Nanking recently decided to take strict measures to prohibit the public safety bureaux throughout the country from imposing fines on opium addicts, but instead must leave this to the jurisdiction of judicial organizations.

Violent Situation in India

The situation in India from day to day, according to *Reuter* telegrams, is becoming increasingly violent. At Lucknow May 27 four persons were killed and thirty injured in the course of an outbreak. Fourteen policemen were in the hospital for treatment in that city. The civil disobedience volunteers came into conflict with the police and the military in the busiest center of the city. At first pushed back, the crowd reformed and made such a determined onrush that the police and military withdrew. The mob then attacked a police outpost and the police fired fifty-seven shots at short-range. The mob then divided into gangs, parading the city in a hostile manner.

Rioting which broke out in a bazaar at Bombay resulted in four persons being killed and thirty-six taken to hospital. Twelve policemen were injured. The origin of the trouble is explained in a *communique* which states that a European police-sergeant vigorously remonstrated with a Mahommedan for cruelly beating a dog with a loaded stick near the police-officer's quarters. The Mahommedan refused to desist, whereupon the officer struck him with his fist. The man made off and brought back his associates who assaulted the sergeant. The latter escaped in a motor-car whereupon his assailants began stoning the local police-station.

At Dacca ten Hindus and four Mahommedans died, out of forty-four who had to be taken to hospital as the result of communal riots, which broke out on May 23, arising from a Moslem lad being hit while playing with some Hindu boys.

Britain's Rule Dependent on Hindu-Moslem Antipathy

The above are but samples of the telegrams coming from India daily reporting outbreaks, riots, deaths and hospital cases. There is a tendency in the telegrams to stress that troubles are due to outbreaks between Hindus and Moslems, but in this connection it is to be taken into consideration that it is the latent antipathy between these two people that has made British rule in India possible and that the continuance of this feeling would make British rule easier in the future.

The essential fact that stands out, however, is that the mass of Indians feel that Britain holds India mainly for exploitation and they have selected the salt tax as an object of first attack.

An interesting incident happened at New York, May 27, when calling himself "Mahatma Ray," Raymond Duncan, brother of the late dancer Isadora Duncan, led a group of Indians from 50th and Broadway to the Battery where they scooped up pails of sea water, loaded them into taxicabs and took them home to make salt. The *United Press*, in giving the news, stated that this spectacular stunt was staged as a gesture of sympathy toward Gandhi and his group in India. Salt made from the water that was collected is to be sent to Gandhi.

India Youth League Issues Manifesto

A manifesto issued by the India Youth League of China, 211 Pao Shang road, Shanghai, reads, "We are fighting for the economic and political freedom of our country. For decades our national leaders bargained with the British conquerors, trusting one ruler after the other, and one party after the other. These rulers only used our elemental rights as human beings, to build new prisons for us and to invent new means of holding us in subjection. For decades the prisons of our country have been filled with political prisoners whose bodies and minds have been ruined, while hundreds have been hanged or shot. We do not attempt to convince the British Imperialists and their running dogs, for we know they understand but one argument—Force. Because they have greater armed force to-day than we have, they think they are right. They have the brains of tigers. But history is with the Indian workers, peasants and revolutionary intellectuals. India will be free."

The Mahatma's Desire for Martyrs

Charles Dailey is reporting the revolt in India for the *Chicago Tribune*. Telegraphing from Bombay, April 26 Mr. Dailey said:—At the outset of Gandhi' campaign he ruled out a suggestion that salt depots be raided, fearing that government authorities would fire on the invaders. Now Gandhi is prepared to offer his head for the cause, he told a crowd at Charvada. He said he would take with him both men and women, but only those who wore homespun cloth, had given up liquor, and boycotted foreign cloth. The Mahatma made a strong appeal for martyrs, saying he would have been glad had Ramnik Nal—his first supporter—been shot or suffered a broken head instead of having been arrested. He added that he and all his volunteers would present their broken heads to the government. He concluded by saying that breaking of the salt act alone would not bring independence, asserting that other acts would have to be violated to attain the desired end.

GERMAN INDUSTRIALISTS VISIT DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S MAUSOLEUM

The German Industrial Delegation, which has been in China for some two months as the guest of the Chinese Government studying industrial conditions in this country, visits the mausoleum of Dr. Sun Yat-sen while in Nanking. The photo shows them in front of the monument in company with officials of the Chinese Government. The commission included H. Retzmann, chairman; Herr von Gontard, Dr. Schippel, Herr Radermacher, Prof. Dr. Dettmar, M. Th. Strewe, Dr. G. Wendt and Dr. Jacoby.

We Were Slighty Wrong

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

The issue of your paper of May 17 contains an article under the heading "Who can suggest a new term for 'Mex' ?" You state that one of your Nanking readers: Mr. J. L. Yen strongly objects to your continual use of the term "Mex" when referring to the Chinese silver dollar, and that he charges you with die-hardism. While completely exonerating you from the last named accusation I must say that I have also often wondered why you stick to the term "Mex", which is distinctly wrong and unnecessary.

In your attempted justification you make (if you will permit me to point this out in a most friendly spirit) some blunders which are liable to make matters worse.

Firstly you tell your readers the following remarkable story: "When the Peking Government first coined a silver dollar to replace the silver dollar imported from Mexico, the new Chinese coin contained the likeness of Yuan Shih-kai and for that reason was known as a "Yuan", but since the coinage of Yuan Shih-kai-dollars has been discontinued in favor of the new dollars bearing the profile of Dr Sun Yat-sen, there has been no suggestion of a new name."

Now Sir, here you are wrong in all directions, For (a) the first Chinese dollars were coined, with the consent of the Peking Government, in 1891 at Canton. These did not show the portrait of Yuan Shih-kai, but the Chinese dragon. The coins were struck and known as dragon dollars exactly twenty-five years before the Yuan Shih-kai dollar made its first appearance in 1915. (b) The Chinese precise description of the coin as "Yuan" has nothing whatsoever to do with Yuan Shih-kai, as people like you, Sir, and your humble servant, who have failed to attain fame as sinologues, can tell at a glance, by comparing the character for "Yuan", denoting dollar 圓 with Yuan, 袁 the family name of the late Yuan Shih-kai. To express it still more popular: The Chinese designation "Yuan" (standing for the local dollar) is identical in its meaning and character with the very familiar Japanese "yen". This is all there is to it.

There is another misconception in your article. You inform your readers that the American trade dollar did not succeed largely because the coin contained too much silver and was melted for industrial uses. This is not quite correct. The facts are that when the American trade dollar (for circulation in the East) was first produced in 1873, its intrinsic worth was slightly over U.S. $1,04. When shortly thereafter silver showed a serious decline, the intrinsic value of the trade dollar fell correspondingly and showed a natural indication to migrate back to the United States for circulation there. A part of the 36 million trade dollars coined were withdrawn by the U. S. Government, while the other portion was melted up in the Far East.

Regarding your statement that Mexican dollars are still to be found in circulation in China this reminds me of the now historic announcement by the Austrian General Staff some time during the World War "Lemberg is still in our possession." On the following day it was lost. Try to watch for Mexican dollars passing through your hands in Shanghai, and you will find that they are as rare as the first issue of the famous Mauritius stamps. They have all emigrated to the warmer climes of Hongkong where they are still legal tender and where they are valued about 10 per cent, higher than at Shanghai.

As to the main issue: It should not be difficult to find a clear foreign designation for our much maligned silver dollar. Anything is much better and correcter than "Mex", which I, as a student of Chinese currency, consider a slang word. Ordinarily "dollar" ought to be sufficient Whenever any doubt might arise as to U.S.A. or Chinese money, one could call the latter "local dollar", "silver dollar" or "Chinese dollar".

It was decades ago that the minting of Mexican dollars in Mexico has ceased forever, an attribute which may justly be applied to the circulation of these coins in China.

E. KANN.

To the Editor, *The China Weekly Review:*

In reference to the editorial May 17 under the caption "Who can suggest a new term for "Mex", I beg to make the following correction and suggestion which I hope may be of interest to the public.

First of all I should like to correct your statement that when the Peking Government first coined a silver dollar to replace the silver dollar imported from Mexico, the new Chinese coin contained the likeness of Yuan Shih-kai and for that reason was known as a "Yuan" etc. This last sentence is not correct. Whilst the designation "Yuan" for a Chinese dollar coincides with the surname of one of the Country's presidents who first conned the Chinese silver dollar on a large scale, neertheless the word "Yuan" has no connecten with President Yuan Shih-kai as you remarked. The word "Yuan" comes from the Chinese word "圓" which means round and commonly used by the Chinese Banking and commercial circles to designate a dollar. I think it is advisable for China to continue the use of "Yuan" with its abreviation (a capital "Y" with a superimposed small "n") to designate her dollar, in view of the fact that some of the foreign businessmen who have dealings with China have already adopted the use of the same.

The allegation by your Nanking correspondent of die-hardism on your part is quite unfair and uncalled for, since we have not a fitting designation for our currancy. If we have a suitable expression for our dollars and yet you continue to use a discarded term, then the allegation may be correct.

A CHINESE BUSINESSMAN.

Chefoo, May 20, 1930.

Men and Events

T. C. Britton of the Asia Realty Company has returned to Shanghai from a trip to Australia.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister to China, has returned to Nanking from a trip to Shanghai.

J. W. Moss, special representative of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Company, is departing shortly for the United States.

Dr. Georges Margoulies will speak on "The role of Han Yu in Chinese Literature" before the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, Wednesday, June 4, at 5.30 p.m.

H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, leading British newspaper published in Tientsin, is in Shanghai on a business trip.

Yen Teh-ching, chairman of the operating committee of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway, has resigned and Tsar Fu-chun has been appointed acting chairman.

A *Reuter* message from Barcelona, May 18, stated Vincent Hong, the first Chinese toreador to be seen in Europe, had arrived in that city from South America.

Plans for opening a new Japanese Middle School in Shanghai were discussed at a meeting of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council recently.

S. B. Ellis, formerly assistant manager of Dodge and Seymour, import merchants of Shanghai, has resigned and joined the Goodyear Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio.

A. Kreisel, U. S. Court Commissioner at Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Kreisel, departed on a trip to the United States last week. They will return to China in the autumn.

An exhibition of paingings and sketches made by the members of the Shanghai Art Club will be opened to the public on Sunday June 1, at 10 a.m., at No. 3, Kiukiang Road, (3rd floor).

The Ministry of Education is offering a prize of one thousand dollars for the best original musical composition for the National Anthem of the Republic of China. The contest is open till the end of August.

The State Council at Nanking has appointed Dr. Liu Ke-chun as China's delegate to the International Conference on Criminal Punishments which is scheduled to be held in the near future at Prague, Bohemia.

The annual meeting of members of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society will be held at 5 Museum Road, Shanghai Thursday, June 12, 1930. The chair will be taken at 6. p.m. by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott.

Five office boys were murdered at Hung Tak Bank, Hongkong, on the morning of May24 by a former assistant of the bank. He was armed with a large chopper and sneaking into the boys' bedroomhe cut their throats as to they slept.

L. E. Gale, manager of the American firm, L. E. Gale and Company at Hankow, departed last week for the United States on a business trip. Mr. Gale was accompanied by Mrs. Gale, and they are planning to return to China in the fall.

Ling Hung-hsun, former director of Nanyang College and now director of the engineering department of the Lung-Hai railway is departing June 7 on a trip to the United States and Europe for the purpose of studying railway conditions.

The *Manila Bulletin* of May 15 states that the Chinese Consul General H. K. Kwong in that city made a complaint to the department of the interior against two municipal policemen of Romblon, for alleged maltreatment of two Chinese merchants.

Ernest B. Price, former manager of Aviation Exploration, Inc., a subsidiary of the Curtiss-Robertson airplane interests, is departing shortly for the United States. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Price and their children. They do not expect to return toChina.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been undergoing treatment at the Shanghai Sanatorium during the past week, is understood to be suffering from intestinal trouble. The *Kuo Min* News agency states that is he now on a strictly vegetarian diet.

Part of the premises of the Ministry of Railway at Nanking has been reserved exclusively for the accommodation of a library consisting of publications bearing upon various phases of railway engineering and administration for the use of the Ministry's staff.

Spokes, the house organ of the New York Rotary Club, in its issue of April 22, contains extracts from a speech made by E. J. Anderson, principal of the American school before that body, in which he made an appeal for the increase of American school facilities in Shanghai.

Judge Milton D. Purdy of the United States Court for China and other numbers of the court arrived back in Shanghai May 28 on the s.s. *Tungchow* after a court session in Tientsin lasting for about two weeks. Eight cases were heard while the Court was in the North.

The authorities of Shanghai College are taking a keen interest in the national movement for promoting the study of phonetic signs for the Chinese language. The whole student body has studied them in Assembly, and has organized a Society for the Promotion of Phonetic Signs.

The service at Community Church on Sunday morning, June 1, will be devoted to the fourteenth annual commencement exercises of the Shanghai American School. The serman will be delivered by the Rev. E. W. Luccock and will be on the subject, "The Game of the Christian Life."

No foreign language shall hereafter be required as an entrance examination subject for Junior Middle Schools in China, according to a circular order issued recently by the Ministry of Education to the Provincial Departments and Municipal Bureaux of Education throughout the country.

Pamphlets have been received in Shanghai containing an interesting address made by Austin E. Griffiiths, late Judge of Superior Court of the State of Washington before the Municipal League of Seattle, February 25, entitled "An Intimate View of Our Relations With The Orient."

Doctor Joseph Rock, the eminent explorer, gave an illustrated lecture in Washington, D.C., May16, to audience of 7,000 persons, including. leadin government officials, in which he explained the results of his explorations in China in 1929 under the auspices of the National Geographic Society.

The Japanese residents corporation, according to the *Shanghai Nippo*, compiled statistics showing that at the end of last year the Japanese population in Shanghai numbered 27,639 including 634 Koreans and 471 Formosans. Up to March, this year, there were 232 births and 111 deaths in the Japanese community.

A *Rengo* dispatch from Tokyo May 23 stated that in order to improve the transport service between Europe and Asia a conference of more than a dozen Asiatic and European countries will be held in said city in May 1931. The authorities there have already started the necessary preparations for the conference, which is the first of the kind ever held in Japan.

Zia Tang-ho, a native of Ningpo, and Yue Seh-ling of Shaoshing, are accused by the Mercantile Bank of Shanghai of having assisted an assistant compradore named Chu Kee-sing of defrauding the bank of Tls. 150,000 by means of false entries. Chu is alleged to have absconded and Zia and Yue have been held by the District Court indefinitely on $30,000 shop security.

Hu Chun-chu, an officer in the Shanghai Chinese Volunteer Corps, has written to the Chinese members of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement demanding that Chinese be permitted to enter the Foreign Recreation Grounds, which heretofore has been reserved for foreigners. He suggested that the Chinese members take up the matter with the Municipal Council.

George Flaherty and John F. Smith, overseas aviators, were convicted at Los Angeles May 13 on charges of conspiring to smuggle Chinese into the United States in violation of the immigration laws. Upon their conviction Flaherty and Smith announced they will appeal their case on the grounds that act 1182 specifically states that smuggled immigrants must be landed from ships.

Ho Chang and Mr. Shoa, who were recently appointed to Consular posts in South Africa, arrived in Shanghai last Sunday. The former becomes Consul General at Johannesburg and the latter Vice-Consul. Mr. Ho served in Canada and Java for a number of years. Mr. Shoa had served as Vice-Consul in the Chinese Consulate in New-Zealand for several years. He also assisted in the Peking Tariff Conference in 1926.

Charles Dailey, special correspondent of *The Chicago Tribune* stationed in Peiping, is now in Calcutta, India, covering the Indian nationalist revolution. Mr. Dailey was on a trip to Australia and New Zealand at the time of the outbreak of the trouble in India and received instructions to proceed to India. He was the first American correspondent to reach Calcutta. J. P. Howe, representative for the *Associated Press*, in Peiping has also been ordered to India.

A *Reuters* telegram from Nanking May 22 stated that the conference for the conclusion of a Sino-Turkish

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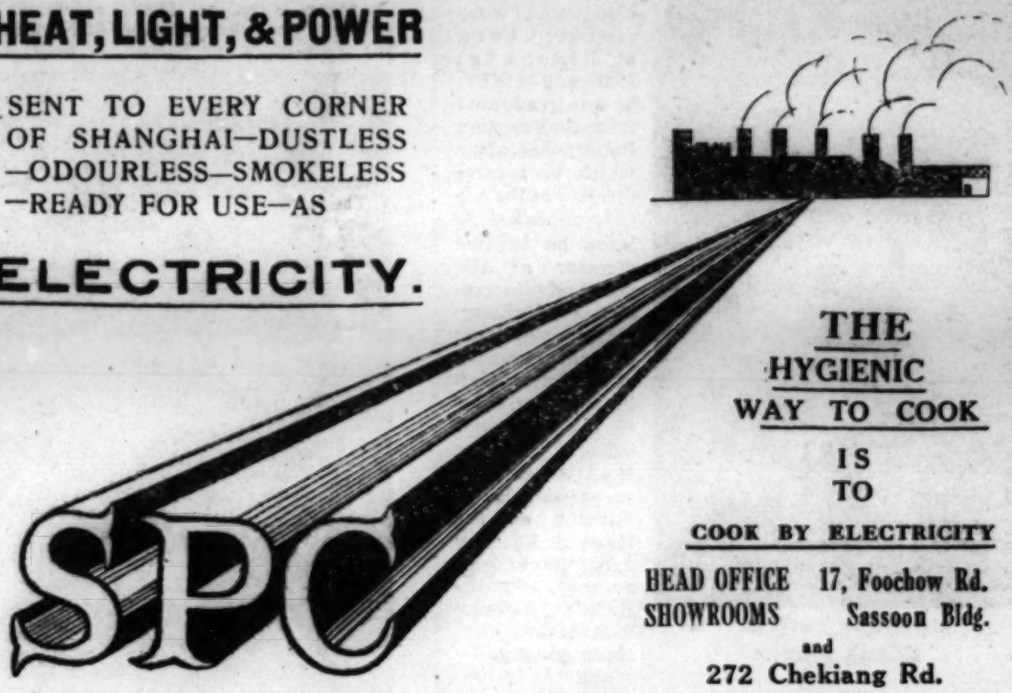

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treaty of amity and commerce, has concluded its labors. The Turkish Charge d'Affaires, Fuad Bey, awaits final instructions from his home Government and as soon as the treaty has been approved, he will return to Nanking to sign it. The Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Frank Lee, represented the National Government in the Sino-Turkish negotiations.

The Chinese Muncipality of Greater Shanghai is erecting a memorial panel in memory of Mrs. Chang Tsai-voong, 30 years of age, and her daughter, Chang Wang-tze, 17 years old, who were on the ground floor of their home at 4 Ankong Lee, Chapei, when fire broke out on the upper story, where their aged, invalid mother was in bed, helpless. Both could have easily escaped the flames, but they elected to attempt to rescue the aged woman. The two succeeded in lifting the helpless woman from her bed, but their escape by that time was cut off by the roaring flames. It was to no avail; all three perished in the flames.

Miss Ruth Tong, a daughter of Hollington M. Tong of Tientsin, was married on May 16 to Benjamin C. Chen, Professor of Architecture at Northeastern University, Tientsin. The ceremony was performed at the Congregational Church in Tientsin, following which there was a reception at the Returned Students' Club. Miss Tong is a graduate of Oberlin College and the New England Conservatory of Music, while Mr. Chen is a graduate in architecture of the University of Pennsylvania. Hollington K. Tong, the father of the bride, who is the publisher of the Tientsin *Yung Pao*, has just returned from Europe where he served as the secretary to the Chinese Naval Commission.

American Advertising Expert Visits Shanghai on Survey Trip

Advertising conditions in the Orient, and particularly in China at the present time are practically static, according to Earl T. Russell, vice-president of the National Export Advertising Service, Inc. of New York City, who visited in Shanghai during the week in the interest of his company. Mr. Russell, who is accompanied by Mrs. Russell, is making a tour of this part of the world making a survey of the markets.

As far as advertising is concerned, Mr. Russell holds out more hope for the south than for China itself. Although he found that the world-wide depression was affecting the whole of the Orient, there is more chance that the south—the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Java and the East Indies in general—may recuperate more quickly than China. He declared that, whereas the south is affected mostly because their products are bringing a low price on the world market, China had not only this, but also the terrific setback caused by the fall in exchange to face.

With the fall in exchange, and with most of the foreign and native labor being paid on a Mexican dollar basis, the volume of foreign imported goods was directly affected. Within the past few months the buying power of persons residing in China had been cut by from 30 to 40 percent, which meant that the volume of imports had already, or would be in the near future, be cut by that percentage.

This means, he declared, that foreign advertisers, who base their appropriations on the volume of business done, would have to limit their advertising in proportion to the business done. Although admitting that advertising was the chief means of increasing sales during times of depression, he said that such a remedy had its limit.

Mr. Russll's advice to advertisers was that old established lines should not decrease their advertising appropriations, since this would give the lower-selling inferior lines a chance to break in on the market. However, he was sceptical as to the advisability of the foreign manufacturer trying to get on the market with a new product by means of advertising.

From his survey thus far Mr. Russell was of the opinion that China, under normal circumstances was the best potential market for American products that he had yet seen during his tour and he expressed faith that as soon as things steadied in the country American importing firms would find a fertile field in which to market their products.

His firm, which is one of the largest in the foreign field of advertising handles in China such advertising accounts as Quaker Oats, Gillette safety razors, Eveready flashlights, Prophylactic tooth brushes, Listerine, Kolynos, Welch grape juice, Postum and Maxwell House coffee.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell expected to leave Shanghai by the *President Taft* for Japan where they will remain for a short while before returning to America.

Who's Who in China

Major Kao Yun-k'un
高雲崑字次章

Major Kao Yun-k'un, railway director; born at Liaoyang, Liaoyang in 1883; he was graduated from the Fengtien Police School after which he became director of the Antung police board; later he became director of the police administration of Heilungkiang province; general manager of the Lulan-Hailun Railway; chief of the municipal office, Sungpu, Heilungkiang; at present he is director of the Hailun Railway Administration; address: Hulan-Hailun Railway Administration, Heilungkiang.

Chang Kuo-ch'en, diplomat; born at Liaochung, Liaoning in 1897; he was graduated from the Russian High School of Commerce at Harbin after which he was appointed professor in the Russian Law College of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; professor of Russian at Civilization University, Peiping; councillor, and concurrently chief of the social department in the office of the commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Three Eastern Provinces; councillor of the office of Sino-Russian conference and director of its office at Mukden; councillor, headquarters of Gen. Chang Tso-lin at Mukden; commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the Three Eastern Provinces; chief of the editorial and compilation department of Soviet documents, with special reference to those documents connected with Soviet violence in China; superintendent of tariff at Peiping; secretary of the headquarters for peace maintenance of the Three Eastern Provinces; he is at present director of the board of education of the Harbin Special Area; author of "Russian Literature" and "Documents with Reference to the Soviet Violent Elements in China;" address: Board of Education, Harbin.

Chang Kuo-ch'en
張國忱

Dr. Chang Sing-bea, physician; born at Hangchow, Chekiang July 22, 1897; attended Hangchow College, 1908-14; pre-medical school of Nanking University, 1914-16; Yale-in-China, Hunan. 1916-19; University of Pennsylvania, 1919-22; clinical assistant at Temple University, 1921-22; returned to China in 1922 and became head of the eye department of the China Inland Mission Hospital at Hangchow, which position he still holds; physician for the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway, 1926-27; army medical officer of the Chekiang Provincial Government, 1925-26; commissioner of Public Health of the Chekiang police department, 1925-26; director of the Bureau of Public Health of the Hangchow Municipal Government, 1928 to the present; physician of Chekiang College of Agriculture, 1928 to the present; address: Paoching Hospital, Hangchow.

Dr. Chang Sing-bea
張信培

Ching Kui Lu, railway official; born at Mukden, Liaoning November 17, 1891; received his B. S. in mechanical engineering degree from the University of Illinois in 1917; mechanical engineer for the Pen-Chi-Hu Coal and Iron Mining Company, 1919-20; mechanical engineer of Tahuashu Works of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 1921-22; associate commissioner of appraising commission for the Chiao-Chi Railway, 1922; managing director of the Ssupinkai-Taonan Railway and tupan of the railway, 1923-28, during which time he finished construction of the main line from Liaoyun to Taonan; in 1925 he was also in charge of construction and management of the Taonan-Ononchi Railway and in addition managed the Ssu-Tao Railway; in charge of the administration of the railway department of the Northeast Communications Commission; commissioner of the Northeast Communications Commission, 1929 to the present; address: 100 Liu Wei Road, Mukden.

Ching Kui Lu
盧景貴
(Lu Ching-kui)

Olympic Games in Tokyo in Full Swing

The Olympic Games which opened in Tokyo, May 24, are creating an immense interest, particularly in Japan, The details given below are mostly supplied by the *Rengo* News Agency, which is reporting the events in great detail.

A song, "Light From the East," specially composed in commemoration of this great sportive event came roaring out of the lips of a huge crowd that assembled in the Meiji Shrine Grand Stadium in Aoyama shortly after noon May 24 and echoed far and wide, heralding the opening of the Ninth Far Eastern Olympic Games.

China, Japan, the Philippines and India, are participating in the competition. A festive atmosphere pervades Toyko, the streets adjacent to the Stadium being gayly decorated with streamers and pennants. A splendid summer sky favored the occasion. Many thousands of people turned out to see the opening ceremony, which was held on the turf field.

The ceremony began with the entry of 500 champions of the participating countries to the field, led by the officials and managers of the respective teams, to the measured music of the military band.

Prince Welcomes Athletes

When the teams were lined up in the centre of the field in order of their nationality, M. Tanaka, Minister of Education, in the capacity of the Vice-Governor of the present games, read the message given out by Prince Chichibu, who had consented to become the Governor of the Games, but who has been unable to attend the opening ceremony due to press of other duties. This was followed by the opening message from Dr. Kishi, the President of the Games, and by a message of welcome for the champions of various foreign teams delivered by Yuko Hamaguchi, the Premier.

Chang Pai-lin, the manager of the Chinese team, Mr. Buargas, the manager of the Philippine team, and Mr. Mukurj, the manager of the Indian team, respectively took the stand in emphasizing the great importance of the spirit of sportmanship and in eulogizing the Far Eastern Olympiad.

The formal opening of the games was the signal for the singing of the song above mentioned. While this chorus was beng sung the flag of the Far Eastern Olympic Championship game was hoisted on the pole in the centerof the field.

The tennis matches, May 24, between the Japanese and the Filipino teams, were the first game on the program.

In the first singles, Nunoi, of Japan, scored the straight victory over Aragon of the Philippines.

In the second singles game of the Far Eastern Olympic tennis series, Sato, of Japan, again won over Yngayo, of the Philippines.

In the women's exhibition singles match, Miss Li Hsing-hua, of China, defeated Miss Correaga, of the Philippines.

The following are the results of various events in the first day's programme:

1,500 metre run—1. Tsuda (Japan) Time 4 min. 6 s.; 2. Kitamoto (Japan); 3. Nishiura (Japan); 4. Sumitani (Japan);

Japan Superior in Track and Field Games

100 metre dash—A Class semi-final. 1. Yoshioka (Japan) Time 10 s. 8; 2. Abu (Japan); 3. Gonzaga (Philippines); B class semi-final—1. Nansu (Japan) Time 10 s. 9; 2. Escalante (Philippines); 3. Candari (Phil.)

110 metre high hurdles—A class semi-final. 1. Miki (Japan) Time 15 m. 5; 2. Portacion (Phil.); 3. Fujita (Japan)

B class semi-final: 1. Casia (Phil.) Time 15 s. 8 2. Asakawa (Japan); 3. Cadores (Phil.)

200 metre dash—A class semi-final: 1. Gonzaga (Phil.) Time 22 s. 5; 2. Oka (Japan); 3. Okuma (Japan.)

B class semi-final: 1. Yoshioka (Japan) Time 22 s. 1 2. Sasaki (Japan); 3. Candari (Phil)

Throwing the Discus—1. Saito (Japan) distance 40 metre 27; 2. Kuroda (Japan) d. 39 M. 38; 3. Okita (Japan) d. 39 M. 01; 4. Hisauchi (Japan) d. 38 M. 39.

In the baseball series the Chinese team came out victorious over the Filipino team with the score of 9 to 6.

In the women's exhibition volleyball game, played between the Chinese and the Filipino teams, China emerged victorious with the score of 21-7 and 21-17.

Japan carried away most of the honors in the track and field games on the first day, Japan having obtained 37 points in the 1500 metre run throwing the discus, broad and high jumps. Japan is followed by the Philippines, who secured 7 points, one in the broad and six in the high jumps respectively.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The Li Sao

The Li Sao, an Elegy on Encountering Sorrows, by Chu Yuan, Translated into English verse by Lim Boon Keng; The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai, 1929. 200 pages. Two pictures, a map and two charts.

This book forms a very thorough study of the interesting "fu", or prose-poem, The Li Sao. Sir Hugh Clifford has written an introductory note for the text and there are also prefaces by Professor H.A. Giles, LL. D., Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Dr. Chen Huan-Chang.

Dr. Lim Boon Keng has written a short ode to Chu Yuan, and this appears after the translator's preface. There is then given a synopsis of The Li Sao with stanzas listed as to their content. The famous critcism of the poem by the Chinese essayist and critic, Liu Hsieh, who lived about 502 A. D. is given in full with translation by Dr. Lim, and following this are chapters taking up the Historical Background, the life of Chu Yuan, Who is Chu Yuan?, the Place of The Li Sao, the Style of The Li Sao.

Then follows the poem which contains ninety-three stanzas, in all 376 lines. It is printed with the Chinese on one page and its English translation opposite so that students may compare the texts. This completes half of the book and the remainder is taken up with various sections such ae Special Notes on Plants and Flowers mentioned, Special Vocabularies of the names of Persons, Places, &c, and Notes and Commentaries on each line. A complete vocabulary of The Li Sao is also given, word for word, showing the meaning of each character used. The book closes with a bibliography, showing that Dr. Lim has consulted more than forty-five Chinese authorities in the preparation of his work.

To some the name Chu Yuan means, not so much a definite personality who might be the author of The Li Sao, but some collector, or transmitter of poetic thought, who, like Homer of old, served his fellows as a repository of the poetic fancies of the ages. Among those who hold this view is Dr. Hu Shih of modern times and of our own city. Dr. Lim Boon Keng is not in sympathy with this view and throughout his book he elaborates the idea of the personality of his author, and the finished nature of his work in The Li Sao.

Chu Yuan was of the state of Ch'u and lived about 338-288 B. C. at a time when the state was deteriorating and good counsellors did not prevail. His long poem is a recital of his grief at the condition of affairs. It is full of the allusions so dear to Oriental poetic expression. The "beautiful person" is the king; the "sweet plants" are good officers; every stanza has its allusions to the ancients, or to the classics of Chinese literature. Thus in the words of Dr. Lim The Li Sao's "mystic contents are safely embalmed in the similies culled from nature in the form of the flowers, and animals with which people in a degenerate age have no time to become acquainted." Chu Yuan's style is said to have greatly affected the poetry of China and The Li Sao was highly esteemed as a classic throughout all the states of feudal China. It was often chanted and is many times quoted by later writers.

In the Notes given by Dr. Lim he has condensed the thought of each of the ninety-three stanzas into a single line which he calls the "moral".

These, therefore, give us the epitome of the poem, and of the ninety-three the following are a few chosen at random. "A gentleman must be born. . . Genius is the fruit of self-culture. . . Constancy amidst difficulties and dangers is impossible without wisdom. . . A good name is better than wealth. . . Tears may be the martyr's only consolation! . . A nation has the kind of government which it deserves and tolerates. . . Devotion to duty must be the supreme passion of the hero."

In the poem there are several references to the paralyzing effect of melancholy and to the writer's desire for death. This culminates in the final stanza where he announces himself ready to "follow P'eng Hsien to his home", i. e., to commit suicide. And this was the reputed end of the philosopher-poet who could not endure the horrupt practices of his compatriots and the lethargy of cis sovereign.

This end of the poem brings up a discussion of the differing views upon suicide held by the Orient and the Occident. The old feudal chiefs of China and the samurai of Japan held the same view as that of Chu Yuan. "To be blotted out is much more to be preferred than to live besmirched and to become fouled. . . Hence The Li Sao and traditions of Chu Yuan have been for ages the chief topic of study among the military and the higher classes."

Dr. Lim says this of the poem he has translated: "The Li Sao is devoted entirely to the reflections of Chu Yuan on his family, on himself, on his political views, on his aesthetic ideals, on the absence of principles on the part of the king whom he serves, on the need of leadership for the people, on the pyschology of the crowd, on Providence, on nature, on the great men of antiquity, and on his determination to be true to his own doctrines at whatever cost." He quotes Dr. Liang Chi-chao as follows: "Before the time of Chu Yuan there were the 'Odes' with their three hundred poems. The value of these depends upon their appeal to real feelings and emotions, which are naturally the foundation of all literature. But there is another source of strength, namely, the power of thought. The highest form of writing contains materials that arise from simple thoughts to arouse the deepest emotions. As regards Chu Yuan's place in Chinese literary history, he has no compeer either in the past or at the present day." Dr. Lim thinks that the "aim of The Li Sao is the foundation of the ideal state, in which government for the happiness of the proletariat is in the hands of the best, wisest, and strongest men of the state. Such a government is akin to that dreamed of in the 'Republic' of Plato and in the classics so piously preserved by Confucius and his school. The Li Sao thus reflects both the pragmatism of the literati of ancient China, and the transcendental philosophy of the school of Lao Tzu."

The poet, after ineffectual attempts to influence the rulers of the state of Ch'u, retired to the country around Wuchang where he later died in the same manner as the sage to whom he frequently refers. Like P'eng Hsien he embraced a stone and threw himself into a stream. Of this Dr. Lim says: "To this day the Chinese nation has celebrated this occasion on the fifth day of the fifth moon of the old calendar. It is one of the great festivals of the Middle Kingdom. Special forms of rice dumplings covered with leaves are thrown into the streams of the sea. Dragon boats are plied in imaginary search of the hero. . . This great holiday is universally observed. . . The poet's life as thus portrayed teaches the fragrant truth that a nation which is too much occupied with the satisfaction of individual needs and desires will surely perish, for salvation comes only to those who love honor, and cherish righteousness above life itself. Chu Yuan thus lives today in the hearts of those who love their fellow men, and work for their happiness."

The translation of the poem is in blank verse, if it can be called verse at all in English. There is no attempt at rhyme and metre is not constant. The last stanza of The Li Sao is the epitome of the Chu Yuan's poem, of his life and of his philosophy.

"Adieu!
Alas! It's all o'er. There is no man in the state!
There's none that does know me!
Why cherish I still the old fatherland?
Since none's good enough to rule it well with me;
I shall then follow P'eng Hsien to his home!"

G. B. S.

May 16, 1930.

A Novel of Spain

Roots, by Eduardo Zamacois. The Viking Press, New York.

Several weeks ago the newspapers reported that a coup d'etat against the King was threatening in Spain, and that there was much unrest among the people of that country.

It is therefore with especial interest that one reads this novel, Roots, which is a story of life in a Spanish village. It is translated from the Spanish and that fact, together with fact that it is written by a young Spanish author, would indicate that its portrayal is a true one.

The story is gripping in spite, or on account, of its gruesomeness. Where the theme of most stories gathers round the love of man for man, the author has here depicted the antipathy between two brothers, and their growing hatred, which culminates in the stronger, selfish man murdering in cold blood, his younger and gentler brother in order to own the family property by himself. Cain and Abel come to life.

If, as the critics state, singleness of impression makes for a well-written tale, then the novel "Roots" is a masterpiece. For the conditions in the simple, rural community

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CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

New Customs Duty Memo. and Duty Receipt

The public is hereby notified that a new form of Customs Duty Memo. and Duty receipt will be introduced on 16th June, 1930.

Separate Duty Memos. will be used for (1) Import, (2) Export, and (3) Coast Trade Duties; and (4) Inward and (5) Outward Transit Dues.

Specimens of the new Duty Memos. may be obtained on application to the Head Desk, Custom House, where full information concerning their use may be obtained.

The new Duty Memo., which will be filled in by applicants and handed in together with their applications, will be sold to the public at cost price, i.e., $0.40 a book of 50 Duty Memos. These books are now on sale at the Head Desk, Custom House, and purchasers are requested to present a Central Bank of China Order in payment, and to specify the number of books of each of the five kinds of Duty Memos. required.

A record will be kept of the purchasers, and it is to be noted that these Duty Memos. are not transferrable and may be used only by the original purchaser.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

Liu Chi-wen
Superintendent of Customs

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th May, 1930.

in which the family lives are as depressing as the unhappy relations between the two brothers themselves. There is but one school in the village with one teacher. The religious welfare of the people is, of course, under the care of the village church—Roman Catholic—and, as far as the story reveals, superstition, an all-stupefying fear and the immediate benefits of contributions to the priest, make up the good teaching spread among the simple folk by this holy institution. If the author of this book has lived his life surrounded by these circumstances, small wonder that despondency is his key-note. H. H. K.

A Novel by Priestly

The Good Companions, by J. B. Priestly. Harper Brothers New York. 640 pages, G. $3.00

For some years J. B. Priestly has had a staunch following of readers who have digested with pleasure his essays and criticisms, and enjoyed his fiction. With the writing of The Good Companions, however he is destined to secure a host of admirers and take a long step toward the "best seller" class.

The book is long, more than six hundred pages, but one forgives its length because of the geniality of Mr. Priestly and his characters. The cover jacket compares the work with Pickwick Papers, which confirms the suspicion a reader may have that Dickens was more or less of a model for this present-day tale of gayety and care, adventure and misadventure, romance and despair.

Priestly is a master at dialect, amusing situations, romance, without resorting to the device of psychoanalyzing the urges of his characters. He brings together three diverse persons: Mr. Oakroyd from the heart of Yorkshire, 37-year-old Elizabeth Trant, and Inigo Jollifant from Cambridge via Washbury Manor School. At the same time a concert party is left stranded. The three, with Miss Trant's small capital, join forces with the pierrots and decide to call themselves The Good Companions.

A wealth of humor, sympathy, sentiment unfolds amid rejoicing on the fortunate reader's part until Elizabeth marries, Mr. Oakroyd joins his daughter in Canada, and Inigo continues to compose catchy tunes for charming Susie Dean, comedienne.

Mr. Priestly goes far toward convincing one that life is good and to be enjoyed. M. V.

American Publishers Cut Book Prices

According to a *Reuters* report from New York on May 23, a number of leading American book publishers have announced a drastic cut in the prices of novels, which previously have been selling for G.$2.50. Henceforth these novels are to be sold for the price of G.$1, while one publisher has announced the wholesale issuance of popular novels in paper-binding at an even lower price. The reason for the revolution in the book-publishing trade is due to the increased distribution of books through book-clubs which has seriously affected the publishing business throughout the country.

State of Washington Wants Tunnel Through Cascades

The Cascade Tunnel Association of the State of Washington is urging the boring of a tunnel from Skykomish to Leavenworth through the Cascade mountains in order to improve transportation facilities. The project is supported by Professor Karl Lieb of the Department of Business Administration at the University of Washington who in a recent address stated: "China, with its teeming millions, is awakening. Leaders of the nationalist movement have told of plans for building highways and railroads and to develop the industrial life of that nation. This section is from one to several days closer to the Orient than those to the south. We are in the direct line of the world traffic of the future."

Grover Clark Now "Consultant" on Far Eastern Affairs

Announcements were mailed out from 60 Broadway, New York on May 1, stating that Grover Clark, former editor of the *Peiping Leader*, had opened an office as Consultant on Far Eastern Affairs. The announcement stated that Mr. Clark had spent twelve years in the Far East as editor of the *Peiping Leader*, business manager of the *Trans-Pacific* magazine of Tokyo, professor in the National University, Peiping, and associate director of the China International Famine Relief Commission of Peiping. The notice stated that Mr. Clark is prepared "to render a sound and constructive advisory service to those interested in the Far East."

Silver Again Reaches Record Low Point

To record the fact that the price of silver has again reached a record low, which again happened this week, has almost ceased to be a matter of news, being in this respect almost on a par with assassinations in Shanghai, captures by bandits in the provinces, and outbreaks of civil war in this or that part of China—such events, for the time being at least, being accepted as matters of routine. The gold dollar in Shanghai at the beginning of the week cost Mex. $3.34, that is, a Mexican dollar was worth just under thirty cents American. As a result import business has been at a standstill. Nor has there been much export, not only because of lack of demand, particularly from the United States, but also, owing to violent fluctuations, all traders are holding off, not knowing what may happen next. Several Chinese banks have failed as a result of the crash.

The names of the native banks that have failed are the Yue Yuen Native Bank in Ningpo Road and the Dong Yih Native Bank in Tientsin Read. Two other smaller banks of the exchange shop style, have likewise failed, these being the Chung Kee Bank and the Tung Shun Bank. In all, the four institutions represent a capital of $2,200,000. The Yue Yih Bank is the largest of the four, its capital being $1,000,000, while that of the Dong Yih Bank is six lakhs of dollars. The others are capitalized at three lakhs-each.

Young British Aviatrix Completes London-Australia Flight

The world of aviation was thrilled again during the week, this time by Miss Amy Johnson, young English airwoman who completed a flight from London to Australia, flying alone in a moth plane. Her feat was all the more spectacular since she had comparatively few hours in the air before starting her perilous flight.

Miss Johnson was hailed in leading articles appearing in many world papers as the "feminine Lindbergh." In fact some enthusiastic editorial writers declared that her feat surpassed that of the "lone eagle" inasmuch as his flight involved only one effort whereas Miss Johnson's was a series of perilous flights.

When Miss Johnson landed at Calcutta on May 13 she was two days ahead of the record set by the Australian flier, Bert Hinkler. A delay caused by an accident outside Rangoon cut her time to such an extent that it was impossible for her to beat Hinkler's record.

The young aviatrix left Croydon airdrome on May 5 and arrived in Port Darwin, Western Australia, on May 24, 19 days later. The distance is approximately 10,400 miles. The distance was covered by Hinkler in 15½ days. Miss Johnson is only 22 years old and took her first flying lesson 18 months ago. She was the first woman in England to qualify as a ground engineer.

Sino-Japanese Society to Hold Garden Party

The Sino-Japanese Society which has a membership of over 300 prominent Japanese and Chinese will hold its bi-annual garden party on the grounds of its Club House, 593 Rue de Zikawei, of Shanghai, May 31, from 3 to 6 p. m. Athletic events, including tennis, will be staged, in addition to music. Messrs O. S. Lieu, Yinson Lee, Kyat Tong C. Sakurazawa, and Y. Ikeda are on the entertainment committee.

A farewell tiffin-party was given by nearly 40 members of the Sino-Japanese Society in honor of T, Saito, manager of the local offices of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and Vice-President of the Society, who is due to depart from Shanghai June 1 for Tokyo and then to sail for London by way of the United States about the middle of next month in order to take up his new post as manager of the London offices of his company.

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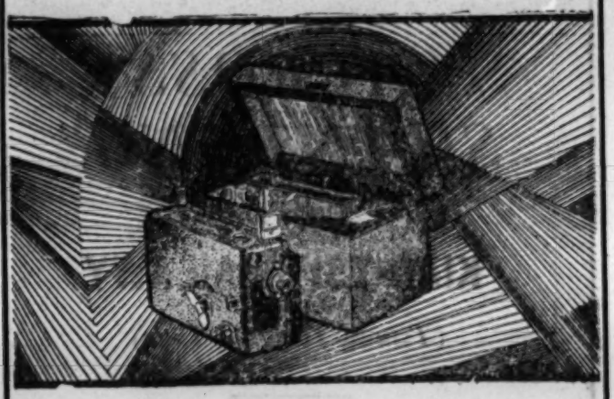
(*Also Called Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway*)

Head Office

TSINGTAO, CHINA.

An advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways.

No. 4



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A new camera in colors that makes movies in colors

HERE'S a movie camera so small that it's a convenient handful for a woman and a fit for the pocket of a man's topcoat. And it is nothing less than beautiful. In colors: brown, black, gray, blue. Cases to match.

This camera makes magnificent movies in Kodacolor (full color) as easily as in black-and-white. A simple camera, remarkably complete, despite its tininess. The price will please you. Ask your dealer or write direct.

Ciné-Kodak

Eastman Kodak Company

24 *Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.*, Shanghai

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, May 22.—The Mongolian Affairs Conference convened by the Mongolian and Thibetan Affairs Committee to discuss the internal development of Mongolia.—The Chekiang provincial government authorities formulate schemes to make Chekiang the "model" province of the country.—It is announced that the opening of the Sino-Soviet Conference regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway Dispute was held on May 20.—The Ministry of Education, acting on instructions of the Executive Yuan offers $1,000 for the best original musical composition for the National Anthem of the Republic of China.

Friday, May 23.—The Ministry of Communications instructs that a detailed report of conditions of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. since its reorganization be submitted.—The Ministry of Education issues an order that no foreign language shall be required as an entrance examination subject for junior middle schools.—The Central Executive Committee dispatches a message to Chiang Kai-shek commending him and his entire army for valor which resulted in the overwhelming success of the Government against the rebel troops.—The 77th meeting of the State Council.

Saturday, May 24.—The Shanghai Shipping Association petitions the Ministry of Communications to make representations against Japanese in Dairen prohibiting Chinese merchantmen from transporting cargo from Dairen to Japan.—A telegram from South Africa states that the authorities there are contemplating enactment of a law further restricting immigration of Asiatics into the country.—The Ministry of Communications sends deputies to Shanghai and Hankow to install the Strowger System of automatic telephones in these two centers.

Sunday, May 25.—It is announced by the Ministry of Communications that the proposed increase in postal charges will be effective from July 1 instead of June 1.—The Ministry of Finance sets June 5 as the date for the convocation of the conference for the abolition of likin.—The State Council at Nanking issues a mandate that it will not recognize any domestic or foreign loans issued or contracted by Yen Hsi-shan.—Fifth preliminary meeting of the Mongolian Affairs Conference.

Monday, May 26.—The Legislative Yuan announces the passage of a new law providing that all antiques and relics shall not be excavated or exported and that such shall be the property of the State. However, persons owning such shall be entitled to appropriate monetary rewards from the Government.—The American Minister arrives in Nanking.—Another party of delegates for the Mongolian Affairs Conference arrives in Shanghai.—A special committee of leading economic and industrial experts is called to devise a relief for unemployment.

Tuesday, May 27.—Dr. C. T. Wang. Minister of Foreign Affairs, asks for leave of another week to enable doctors to complete observations of his condition at the Shanghai Sanitorium.—It is announced that classes in vocational training for women are to be opened in Government colleges to assist educated girls to choose a profession.—Conversations continue regarding the agenda of the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow.—The Executive Yuan issues instructions that detailed measures regarding Government monopolies for tobacco, wine and matches be immediately formulated for approval and enforcement.

Wednesday, May 28—The Chinese authorities in Shanghai formulate plans to prevent any disturbance of public peace on May 30.—It is announced from Nanking that the reorganization of the Nanking special municipal government will be effected on June 1.—It is confirmed, according to Harbin dispatches, that serious insurrections at the Suchan mines in the Siberian Maritime Province have broken out.

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China General Edison Co. Factory Employes on Strike

The entire Chinese factory staff of the China General Edison Company, Inc. at 140 Robison Road, numbering some 850 men and women, went out on strike on the morning of May 26, following the dismissal of two women laborers on May 23 after they had been caught by officials breaking a protecting glass on a bulletin board and tearing down a notice.

The gist of the bulletin was that the factory and its employes had lived in peace and harmony during the 12 years which the company had been operating in China. Now that it was found that there were outside influences being hrought to bear in order to try and tear down the good will that had been built up within the factory, it was the wish of the company that any person who was dissatisfied with his treatment and wages should leave the employ.

The statement was in English and Chinese. No incident of a serious nature occurred at the factory from radicals, although the usual police guards have been standing by. According to officials of the company, the trouble originated outside the factory and was engineered by labor leaders. They declared that one of the women dismissed was a relation of a labor official and they were of the opinion that she had been sent to the factory with the specific purpose of causing trouble.

Although there have been many demands presented by the laborers, most of which were declared to be "impossible." The company officials informed a representative of the *China Weekly Review* that they had no intention of conceding to these demands and were simply going to close down until the strikers "came to their senses."

A representative of the company said that he was positive that more than 98 percent of the laborers were satisfied with their positions. He pointed out that the pay given them averaged 82 cents a day, which is considerably higher than most of the firms in Shanghai. At the same time the workers are given many advantages the other factories in China do not give their employes, such as a recreation ground on which they can play tennis, football, and other games. In the recreation rooms gramophones and other amusements are given them, This official declared that the advantages given their employes far surpassed the majority of firms in Shanghai today and were the closest to American standards of any factory in China.

The official declared that although there had been representatives sent from one or two labor organizations which might be taken as a gesture of opening negotiations for a settlement of the strike, the officials of the company were of the opinion that these were only in the way of feelers. They held out no hopes of an immediate settlement of the trouble and declared that they were going to stand firm.

According to reports appearing in the Chinese press, there were 15 demands handed the Edison company by the strikers. The principal demand was that the workers should receive better treatment, the report stated.

Anderson and Ferroggiaro to Move to More Spacious Quarters

It was announced during the week by Anderson and Ferroggiaro, local Buick, Marquette, Cadillac, LaSalle and G.M.C. dealers that they are to move shortly from their present premises at 4 Soochow Road to temporary and more spacious quarters.

In the meantime construction will be started on a new permanent building which will house the firm and which will entail a large investment. The action of the company in moving comes because of the fast-growing volume of business which makes their present premises too small for storage and servicing purposes.

Japanese Cable Negotiators to Proceed to Nanking

In connection with the pending negotiations between China and Japan over the renewal of the Shanghai-Nagasaki Cable Agreement, a Nanking message states that the Ministry of Communications has notified the Foreign Ministry to request the Japanese representatives of the cable interests to proceed to China for the purpose of entering into negotiations. It is reparted that the Foreign Ministry has received a reply from the Japanese side stating that the request is being complied with and that representatives will be sent to Nanking to participate in the conference in the near future.

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"SHORT CUT" your products into American markets by taking advantage of the Seattle short route. This route—the shortest and fastest to consuming markets in America—saves valuable days "in transit" and makes possible quicker and more propitious deliveries. In addition there is a proportionate saving in your insurance and interest charges.
You owe it to yourself to investigate the advantages of shipping via Seattle—the quickest, most economical gateway to your American markets.
Write for copy of the Port of Seattle Yearbook—it contains much information and data valuable to traffic managers, manufacturers, exporters, importers and others interested in the American markets. Its free for the asking.
Write Traffic Department for full particulars
The PORT OF SEATTLE

British Missionaries May be Released Shortly by Communists

The release of Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, British missionaries of the China Inland Mission, who were captured when Communists looted the city of Yuanchow, Kiangsi in May, is expected shortly, according to a report appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on May 28. The missionaries are being held at Yuanghsin, about 70 miles south of Yuanchow.

The report states that the National Government authorities have been in touch with the leader of the gang, who is at Pingkiang, about 70 miles north of Yuanchow and he has given orders that the missionaries be released. The band, however, still hold out hopes of getting a ransom and have ignored the instructions of their chief. On May 3 they forced Mr. Porteous to write a letter to the mission demanding $60,000 ransom and are evidently awaiting a reply to the letter. In the meantime authorities at Hankow are working for their release.

A *Reuter* report from Hankow on May 23 declared that the missionaries were being well treated by their captors and that their release was not far off.

Henry Killam Murphy to Marry Mrs. Dagny Carter

The engagement has been announced of Mrs. Dagny Carter of New York City, widow of the late Prof. Thomas F. Carter, head of the Department of Chinese at Columbia University, to Henry Killam Murphy, of New York City.. The marriage will take place at Ginling College, Nanking, on Saturday, June 21.

Mrs. Carter, who was a China resident some years ago is a student and lecturer on Chinese art and, for the past three years has been collaborating with Dr. Gunnar Andersen of the Museum of Far Eastern Antiques in Stockholm, Mr. Murphy, who completed a few months ago' a years engagement as Architectural Adviser to the Chinese Government in the City Planning of Nanking as the National Capital, has also spent a great deal of time in China, the present being his seventh visit to this country since 1914.

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

May 29, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	199	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	98½	6.11
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	84	7.94
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	103	4.82
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	91	7.55
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	95 bid	8.02
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	63½	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	86	7.12
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¼	7.11
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	103⅜	6.21
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	83½	7.49
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	90	6.79
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	91⅞	6.11
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	98	6.76
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.73
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	77⅞	7.94
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	90	7.16
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	98	6.19
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	60	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	112¾	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	84⅛	7.12
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	26⅞	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	39⅛	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	49	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	50¼	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	78½	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	36⅝	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	77	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	174⅝	—
The Mead Corp. 1st Mtg. Ser "A"	6 % May 1, 1945	97	6.31
Republic of Panama	5 % May 15. 1903	93¼	5.41
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	97¾	6.20
B. F. Goodrich & Co. Conv. Debs	6 % June 1, 1945	98	6.21
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad	7 % Preferred	106½	6.57
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	71½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	64½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	62½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	46	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	62	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	74½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	29½	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	28	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, whilst and believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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Chinese Move to Halt Sale of Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co.

A move was started during the week by the Ministry of Communications at Nanking for the purchase of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, the reason given by the chief, Wang Pei-chun, being that the Chinese authorities should keep control of the company out of foreign hands and thus preserve China's sovereign rights.

The Minister of Communciations has sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting that Ministry to approach the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French Municipal Council with a suggestion that the Ministry of Communications be permitted to take over the Telephone Company. The letter states that the authorities of the International Settlement and French Concession have encroached on China's sovereignty by allowing the Telephone Company to accept the tender of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and granting a franchise over a period of 40 years.

Such acts hold the Chinese Government in contempt, the letter says, and are detrimental to the interests of the Telephone Company as well as the majority of residents of foreign concessions, the majority of whom are Chinese. Furthermore, they will result in disputes following the rendition of the concessions.

A report in the *North-China Daily News* stated that no instructions have so far been received by the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the proposal. It will be recalled that similar opposition was made on the part of the Chinese during negotiations for the purchase of the Electricity Department of the Council. As they did not go through the proper official channels, no action was taken.

Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. Hold Joint Health Exhibit

The Shanghai Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. engaged in a joint health campaign during the week at 201 Szechuen Road, the headquarters of the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. Among the exhibits was a mechanical robot, grinning, smiling, and delivering lectures on personal hygiene by displaying one card exhorting people to eat slowly and then another card advising people to sleep early and regularly, and then another and another. The clinical stations were operated by the Public Health Department of Greater Shanghai and the Municipal Department of Public Health respectively, one giving anti-cholera inoculation, and the other, vaccination. There were also many other exhibits.

Chinese Buy Hankow Herald

The *Hankow Herald*, an American daily newspaper in said central Yangtze port, was sold to Chinese interests on May 19, when Colonel Li Fang, former commissioner of foreign affairs in Hankow, assumed control of the paper on behalf of the Nanking Waichiaopu. Wilfred Ling, city editor, will be in charge of the *Herald* for the time being. The *Herald* was started by Peter Jowe, a Chinese journalist, and Bruno Schwartz an American, about 10 years ago and was incorporated in Delaware. U. S. A.

Civil War Upsets China's Proposed Tariff

A *Rengo* telegram from Nanking, May 26, stated that the drafts of China's import and export tariff were recently completed, but according to a spokesman of the Finance Department of the Nanking Government although it had been intended to make the tariffs public July 1, together with the likin abolition measures, the Nanking Government has been obliged to postpone the promulgation of same on that date owing to the present civil war situation.

"Golden" Ships to Start Trans-Pacific Service in August

The Oceanic & Oriental Navigation Co. will start a monthly refrigerator service from Shanghai and North China ports to San Francisco and Los Angeles, commencing with the S.S. *Golden Peak*, arriving here the second part of August. The steamers equipped with refrigerator space are: *Golden Sun*, *Golden Dragon*, *Golden Hind* and the *Golden Peak*. These steamers have approximately 10,000 feet refrigerator space.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

CHINESE PRINCE, April 5.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
To U. S. of America.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pls.	534

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, Apr. 11.
(Agents: Canadian Pacific R'ly Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Soochow	Bls. 35 Pls.	35.90
White, S'hai	Bls. 756 „	749.85
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	Bls. 88 „	85.74
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, Dairen	Bls. 20 „	21.52
Silk Cocoons, Pierced:		
Shanghai	Bls. 34 „	101.17
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 20 „	20.01
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Dairen, etc.	Bls. 15 „	49.50
Silk Pongees, Honan	„	28.32
Silk Pongees, Shantung	„	11.47
Brassware	„	34
Egg Yolk, Dried	„	186
Egg Albumen, Dired	„	132
Feathers, Duck	„	92
Hair, Human	„	151
Wool, Sheep's	„	299
Chinaware, Fine	„	30
Skins, Dog, Tanned	Pcs.	14,200
Skins, Raccoon, Untanned	„	8,280
Skins, Lamb,	„	17,900
Skins, Badger,	„	633
Skins, Wolf,	„	54
Skins, Weasel,	„	53,340
Skins, Rabbit,	„	10,000
Skins, Fox,	„	3,973
Skins, Civet Cat	„	2,035

TATSUTA MARU, April 17.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 10 Pls.	10.08
White, S'hai	Bls. 226 „	253.69
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 18 „	60.58
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 50 „	191
Egg Albumen, Frozen	„	64
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	„	2,914
Egg Yolk, Frozen	„	52
Feathers Duck	„	85
Tallow, Vegetable	„	2,082
Treasure:		
Go'd bars	Hk. Tls.	1,536,157

PRESIDENT GRANT, April 17.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
to U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw Steam Filature:		
White, Soocho	Bls. 15 „	14.97
White, S'hai	Bls. 220 „	219.11
Yellow, H'kow	Bls. 40 „	39.98
Silk Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Pls. 20 „	19.93
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 94 „	298.48
Silk, Pongees, Honan	„	8.62
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	„	16.12
Egg Albumen, Dried	„	629
Egg Albumen, Frozen	„	47
Egg Yolk, Frozen	„	32
Egg Yolk, Dried	„	1,373
Egg Whole Egg, Dried	„	960
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	„	720
Hair, Human	„	304
Hides, Cow	„	37
Intestines, Pig	„	7
Oil, Wood	„	4,500
Tallow, Vegetable	„	268
Walnuts, Kernels	„	157
Carpets	Pcs.	604
Skins, Weasel	„	27,411
Skins, „ Untanned	„	129
Skins, Sheep „	„	2,940
Skins, Raccoon, „	„	4,294
Skins, Lamb, „	„	2,468
Skins, Badger, „	„	3,760
Skins, Civet Cat	„	1,120
Skins, Dog, Tanned	„	3,000
Skins, Dog, Dressed	„	294
Skins, Piemian	„	1,000
Skin Mats, Kid, Tanned	„	2,000
Treasure:		
Gold Bars	Hk. Tls.	239,795

OREGON, April 21.
(Agents: States S.S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Paper, Unclassed	Pls.	3,833
Timber Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,212,946
Piles	„	364,056

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Steady Business Done 2,258,240

May 28.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	May 26	May 27
37⅜	20	Adams Express	31¾	31¼
184½	86	American Can	145½	145⅞
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	81	83
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	75¼	72
130¼	62	American Smelting	72⅝	72
310¼	193¾	American Tel. & Tel.	229	231
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	264	263½
199	50	American Water Works	112	113¼
140	57¼	Anaconda Copper	60	60
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	42⅛	Unq
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	114	114
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	96¼	95⅞
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	37½	37⅜
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	19⅞	19⅞
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	207⅞	205
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	70¼	70¼
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	115½	116½
135	26	Chrysler	37½	37
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	35	34⅝
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	83⅛	83¾
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	28⅝	28⅛
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	31	30⅝
26¾	10	Commonwealth Southern	17¾	17¾
12⅛	1⅝	„ „ war.	5⅛	5
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	128	129½
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	27	27
126⅜	70	Corn Products	105⅝	106½
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	9⅞	10
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	36¼	36
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	131	132
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	241	239¼
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	103½	105
93⅛	41½	Eire Railway	48¼	46⅛
105⅝	116¼	Fox Film "A"	50½	51
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	82¼	82½
81¾	35	General Food	58½	58½
91¾	33¼	General Motors	51¾	50⅜
126½	70	General Railway Signal	94	Unq
72	31½	Gold Dust	44⅛	42⅛
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	40⅞	41
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	84½	84⅞
102⅞	46¼	Granby	Unq	31½
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	87	Unq
93½	38	Hudson Motors	44¼	44
102¾	48	International Cement	67	66½
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	10⅛	10⅛
142	65	International Harvester	97¾	94¾
72¾	25	International Nickel	33⅝	33¼
68⅝	40	International Printers Ink	Unq	Unq
14⅝	5	International Products	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	63⅝	63
242¾	90	Johns Manville	110	110½
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	46½	46⅞
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	32½	32⅝
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	33¾	33¾
114⅜	80	Liggett & Myers, "B"	108	107
108⅞	22	Ludlum Steel	35½	36¾
114¾	55⅛	Mack Trucks	74	73
101⅝	46	Missouri Pacific	Unq	Unq
156⅞	35¼	Montgomery Ward	44⅛	43⅞
62⅞	23¾	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	21⅜	20⅞
256½	160	New York Central	177	176
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	82⅛	82
146½	58⅛	Pacific Lighting	96½	96⅝
32¼	13	Packard Motor Car	17¼	17¼
77¼	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	63?	69½
110	72⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	78½	78½
30	13	Penroad Corporation	13	13⅛
47	24¼	Philips Petroleum	38⅛	37¾
137¾	54	Public Service of N. Jersey	114	114⅞
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	50¾	51¾
66	39	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	52⅝	52⅛
181	80	Sears Roebuck	85¼	85⅝
31¾	19	Shell Union	20⅞	21⅛
188	43¾	Simmons Company	38⅛	37¾
93¼	45⅛	Southern California Edison	66	66
157½	105	Southern Pacific Railway	121¾	120¼
242¾	75½	Standard Gas & Electric	114¾	116¾
83	48	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	78⅝	78⅝
48¼	31¾	Standard Oil of New York	36½	37
71⅞	50	Texas Corporation	58⅛	57¾
85¼	42½	Texas Gulf Sulphur	60¼	59⅞
139⅜	58½	Timken Roller Bearing	74	73⅝
67⅞	20¼	Trans America	43⅝	43¼
140	59	Union Carbide & Carbon	82⅝	84⅛
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	228¼	229
162	31	United Aircraft & Transp't	74½	77
47⅞	8½	United Corporation	45½	45¾
59⅝	22	United Gas Improvement	44½	44¾
20½	6¼	United Dry Docks	Unq	Unq
65	15	U. S. Rubber	Unq	31
261¾	150	U. S. Steel	172⅜	173⅜
124½	37½	Vanadium	113¾	115⅞
18¼	30	Warner Bros. Pictures	63	64
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M.	178	178¾
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